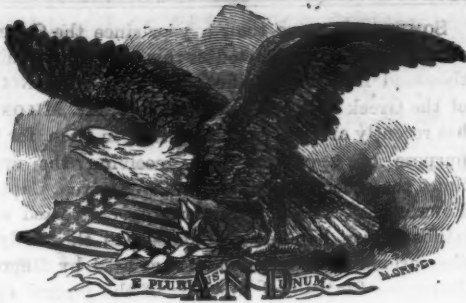


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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### THE GATLING BATTERY GUN.

#### THE ORIGINAL MITRAILLEUR.

IN our issue of the 30th ult. we gave an intimation of our belief that Europe—and especially France—has no claim to the invention of the machine gun. We illustrate this week the Gatling Battery Gun, which is not only the first conception in its line, but unquestionably the best. How far the French machine differs from the design which Dr. GATLING confided to the Imperial Ordnance Commission in 1863, we are unable to say. Enough is known of the mitrailleur, however, to place the fact beyond a doubt that mechanically the French machine gun is a complicated imitation of the American. The circumstance that, two or three years after the letter of the inventor to France, a Paris journal discovered that the name GATLING had a French sound, and stated that a Frenchman showed the drawings of a wonderful destructive engine to LOUIS PHILIPPE, and afterwards disappeared, probably taking himself to America, adds to the force of this assumption. It may have been the same journal that, remarking upon the English service breech-loader,

the Snider, shown in the Exhibition of 1867, insisted that the inventor's name was correctly spelled SCHNEIDER, and that he was a Parisian by birth.

Our illustration represents the ten-barrel gun, inch calibre, the last improvement of the Gatling battery, patented in 1865. The adjustable plug at B provides a method of removing the locks without taking the gun apart. The knob at C is a cocking device by which the snapping of the gun when in revolution is controlled at will. This improvement enables a raw hand to receive his instruction in the use of the gun without requiring it to be discharged. To increase the effectiveness of the engine as a battery, a carriage bed having a lateral motion, sweeping the sector of a circle of twelve degrees, has been adopted. This permits the distribution of the fire to cover more than 500 yards of an enemy's front.

The mechanical simplicity of the Gatling gun is its distinguishing merit. The report of Lieutenant-Commander SKERRETT to Rear Admiral DAHLGREN, dated May 20, 1863, we reproduce as a fair description of the battery then submitted for approval: "The gun consists of six rifle barrels of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch calibre; each barrel is firmly connected to a breech-piece by a screw of one inch in length. The breech-

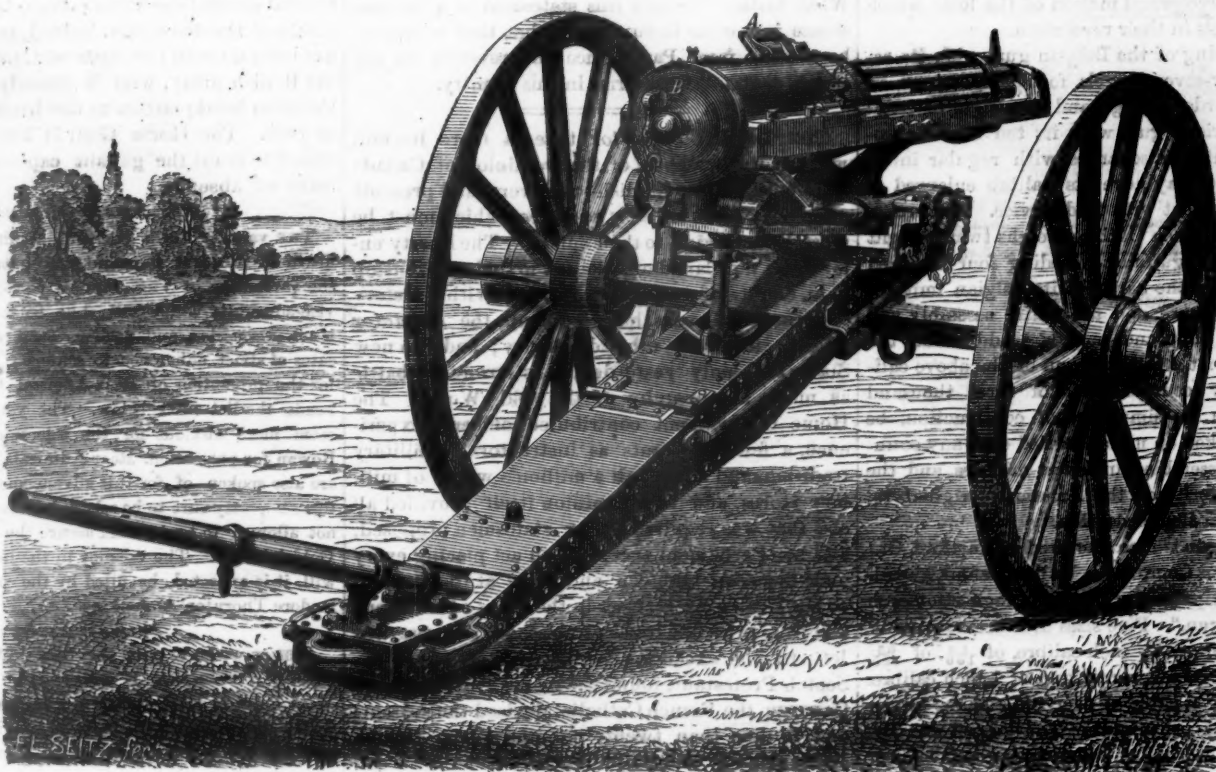
piece is composed of one solid piece, which is made secure to a shaft  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The barrels are inserted in the breech-piece around the shaft on a parallel line with the axis of said shaft, and held in their proper position by a muzzle-piece bored by the same gauge as the holes for the breech-piece, for the reception of the barrels. The breech-piece is also bored in the rear end for the reception of the locks, on a parallel line with the barrels, each barrel having its own independent lock, revolving simultaneously, so that in case one lock or barrel becomes disabled, those remaining can be used effectively.

"Between the locks and the barrels is a receptacle for the charges on a parallel line with the locks and barrels. As the entire gun revolves, the charges find

through the plate into the barrels—obviously necessitating great mechanical accuracy, as the axes of thirty-seven cartridges are to be made parallel to the axes of as many barrels—is the work of a lever. Each barrel of the mitrailleur has likewise its individual lock, but the locks are stationary in the breech, while the barrels are revolving. The dangerous incidents of this elaboration of agents and motions will be manifest as our article advances.

Particularly admirable is the lock feature of the Gatling. Entirely concealed and protected, it is not liable to external damage. It revolves with its battery, and by another and reciprocal motion it is constantly about its mission; either, by a forward action, adjusting the cartridge and discharging its barrel, or, by an

opposite, retiring the metallic case after a fire. Thus, in a ten-barrel piece, five barrels are all the time being automatically loaded, while the remainder are consecutively firing. Should any accident occur to the lock—and it can only occur through the default of the lock itself—all guns of the Gatling class are constructed upon the assembling or interchangeable principle, and a new lock



their way through a hopper (A in the cut), fed from cases, containing any given number, instantaneously. The breech-piece contains the locks, and is entirely protected by a heavy casing of gun-metal, made fast to a wrought-iron frame resting on trunnions  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. It is screwed to the frame by four bolts. Inside this casing is attached an inclined ring which the hammers of the locks ride as the gun revolves, until coming to the point of line of fire, when the discharge takes place. The locks are composed of three pieces and one spiral spring, and are entirely protected from dust or any injury. The gun is mounted, as other field pieces, with limber attached."

While the Gatling gun has, at most, but ten barrels, the Belgian mitrailleur has thirty-seven, and the French also, if report is to be relied on. This may be a collocation of individual barrels, or a cylinder with that number of bores. The other essential difference between the American and the European gun is in the feed, which in the latter is a hexagonal plate, having thirty-seven perforations, into which the cartridges are thrust. This plate is dropped into the space between the breech-action and the rear cavities of the barrels. The final operation of forcing the cartridges

can be arranged in its place in less than a minute. The feeding operation is, in connection with the lock, a distinct merit of this gun. The cases, thin compartments of tin or galvanized metal, are placed in the hopper by one man, and, caught by the carrier, are conveyed into a position to leave the cartridges, of which each case contains twenty-four, one by one in their respective chambers. In the mean time the man on the other side works the crank seen in the cut, which revolves the series of barrels. Ordinary practice has demonstrated that one man can refill the cases as they pass out emptied, while the other is discharging the gun, and thus there is no necessary intermission of firing. The difference between the Gatling and the mitrailleur is that the former discharges but one barrel, but keeps up the discharge continuously, while the latter empties itself at one discharge and then has to be loaded again. Dr. GATLING, with no little force of reason, urges for his invention that its single fire does away with the possibility of a serious recoil, which is a noted fault of the European arm, owing to its almost simultaneous discharge of thirty-seven barrels. This freedom from recoil, even with the half-pound shot used in the larger and more recent



batteries, is admitted by the ordnance officers who have conducted trials of the gun. Its obvious advantage is that it saves the necessity of training the gun anew after each discharge. Perhaps this extraordinary feature and the great precision of the gun could not have had a better illustration than was afforded in August of last year, at Karlsruhe in Baden, when a small calibre Gatling, at eight hundred paces, put 88 per cent. of its shots into a target upon which one hundred of the accomplished South German riflemen made only a 27 per cent. score with their needle-guns.

We have referred heretofore to relative results attained by the Montigny and the Gatling upon practice targets, and particularly to a trial at Vienna. In this instance each arm was to make 20,000 discharges. The Belgian gave up when 15,000 had been made, and was returned to the repair shop, where it required three weeks to fit it for action. The fact that such extraordinary time is needed to repair the gun was due simply to the character of its construction, to the multiplicity and coincidence of its discharges, which must inevitably, after a short trial, heat and rack the closely-united machinery of discharge, to the thirty-seven barrels, and to the extremely elaborate character of the lock. This important feature in the mitrailleuse, by actual count, numbers more than 160 pieces, a greater number of individual parts than compose the entire Gatling gun. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that, the lock action being stationary while that of the barrels is revolving, between the discharges of the Montigny a considerable intermission is necessary to extract the shells, an operation performed in the Gatling by the reciprocal motion of the locks which attend the barrels in their revolution.

The volley firing of the Belgian gun, with its assembly of thirty-seven barrels, forbids, moreover, an increase of powder charge and of weight of ball; while the American gun, with its ten barrels, preserving consecutive discharges with regular intermissions of time, may have its calibre enlarged to any degree consistent with field service. A barrel of the improved one-inch Gatling weighs twenty-eight pounds, the whole gun not exceeding four hundred pounds. Increase the barrel of its Belgian imitator in the same measure, and the entire assembly will weigh over one thousand pounds. Add to this the consideration that a Gatling gun of the above calibre and a fairly accurate range of three thousand yards can, from its simplicity of construction, be taken apart, packed on mules, carried over any country, and be reassembled in a few minutes, and the practical superiority of the American original requires no further demonstration.

The Gatling gun is manufactured at Hartford, Ct., by the Colt Arms Company. Its first patent, awarded in 1862, anticipates any European suggestion even of a "machine gun." Five sizes of it are now made, a ten-barrel gun of  $\frac{1}{10}$  inch calibre, of  $\frac{1}{8}$ , of  $\frac{1}{4}$ , of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and a six or ten-barrel gun of 1 inch calibre. The first two are capable of over 400, and the larger sizes of 200 shots per minute. The largest size discharges a solid lead ball of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound weight (a shower of 100 pounds per minute), or a canister cartridge containing sixteen balls, and has an effective range of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; the second size,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce balls; the third, 1,490 grains; the fourth, 450; the fifth, 370. With the three smaller calibres the weight of metal is canister. A recent trial of the trajectory showed, for

	deg.	min.
300 yards, an elevation of	0	54
500 " " "	1	20
800 " " "	1	50
900 " " "	2	05
1,000 " " "	2	26

The various improvements made by Dr. GATLING in his battery suggested the propriety of a new patent, which was awarded in 1865.

After having undergone a number of official inspections, the battery has been approved by the United States Government, and one hundred are now in the different forts of the country. As many more have been for some time owned by a principal European State, and in small numbers, indeed, nearly all the countries of the Old world have them. We venture to suggest that our friends of the *Broad Arrow* will shortly find more than a specimen one of the Gatling battery arrived in England. The inventor sailed for England in the steamer of the 6th inst.

SOMETHING more than a year since the Government of Greece contracted in this country for thirty thousand Remington rifles. Captain FOUTONCLES, of the Greek staff, with his *contrôleur*, Mr. MILONAS, has recently arrived at the armory, in Iliou, for the purpose of approving and receiving the arms. Since the order for manufacture was given, Captain FOUTONCLES, who is a remarkably cultivated ordnance officer, has devoted himself to the study of the various Remington models as used by different European States, and to trials of the several cartridges, and has finally selected the Belgian cartridge. This cartridge, an improvement on the Boxer, has a metallic head and a wrap of paper stiffened by brass foil. It is, of course, not intended to reload, but is proportionately cheaper than the metallic cartridge, and allows a variation of four one-hundredths in the chamber, as the wrap unrolls to fill the passage when discharged. Captain FOUTONCLES's book of results is said to be exceedingly interesting, he having fired five hundred thousand of the Belgian cartridge alone in the Remington rifle. In addition to its cheapness, he claims for this cartridge an improved trajectory.

THE telegraph reports that the French have lost heavily in arms as well as in other war material as the result of Prussian victories. From the fact that but fifteen Chassepots can be allotted to a company of the Garde Mobile, and that the recruits are said to be armed with old-time smooth-bores, the assertion made in the Legislative Chamber, that NAPOLEON had precipitated a war for which the nation was not ready, does not seem to be unwarranted. What further confirms this statement is a circumstance just come to our knowledge, that telegrams have come from Paris, since the reverses on the Rhine, contracting for arms in this country.

THE *London Spectator* takes a more hopeful view of the prospects of the Dominion of Canada than most of the English observers, and presents a picture of her military resources which must be most discouraging to the Fenians. The liberty enjoyed by the Canadians, joined to their citizenship in an empire of vast resources, and with a history of a thousand years, have made up, the *Spectator* tells us, for every other deficiency; and the new State, born only yesterday, is as strong for battle as many a monarchy of the Old World. The Home Government contributed officers, experience, a few regiments as instructors, a military tradition, and about half a million's worth of military stores, and the Dominion itself provided all else that was required. Her statesmen proposed, and her Parliament accepted, an act placing every male between eighteen and sixty at the disposal of the Crown for service, in the event of invasion; and this principle once established, the rest was left to the executive. "Mr. MACDONALD, the Scotch Protestant, found the means; Sir ETIENNE CARTIER, the French Catholic, devised the system; and in less than twenty months a true though cheap army of 600,000 militia had been organized, and, in Lord MONCK's opinion, could be actually called into the field, with its permanent staff in complete order, and with no less than 5,300 officers regularly educated in military schools. Out of these men, again, an advance guard, so to speak, of 40,000 volunteers, has been organized, ready for active service on any emergency; and so real is their willingness, so thorough their discipline, that when the last Fenian raid but one tested the strength of the Canadian government, 1,095 officers, 12,394 men, 863 horses, and eighteen guns were within forty-eight hours on active service in motion against the enemy, and the number could have been doubled without a delay of hours. The Dominion, in fact, has an effective and movable army of 40,000 men, just as well disciplined as any army likely to oppose it, and a reserve almost as great, and likely to be as efficient, as the army which its mighty neighbor could summon into the field. It is no longer a mere congeries of provinces lying open to invasion, but an armed State, which it would take time, and generalship, and treasure, and bloodshed to conquer, which could maintain a struggle almost as formidable as that supported by the South, which, in the very worst event, could give the empire time to bring up its

forces to the struggle, which even the Colonial Office admits it would be dishonorable to avoid."

A mobilized force of 40,000 men for the defence of the infant Dominion of Canada, and 30,000 men of all arms for the defence of the dignity and honor of the Great Republic! Surely our legislators have a faith in moral influences which does more honor to their zeal as philanthropists than to their judgment as practical statesmen.

THE *North German Correspondent* of July 23, speaking by authority, says: "A number of military officers in other European States have expressed a wish to enter the North German army for the duration of the war. This is certainly very gratifying to our feelings, but former experience obliges us to decline their well-meant offers. Our *cadres* are quite complete, and there would be difficulty in procuring additional accommodation and forage. The attention of our officers would also be divided between their military duties and the desire to make their new comrades comfortable, and give them necessary information. In short, the difficulties are insuperable. Our German princes themselves, when they join the standards, have to dispense with the polite attentions to which they are accustomed even during military manoeuvres, but which would be out of the question when an army takes the field."

This is sound policy undoubtedly, and is in itself the best reflection we can make upon the somewhat too free hospitality extended during our late war by the War Department and our general officers to European military observers of all sorts. Special exceptions will no doubt be made from this rule, and the telegraph, indeed, informs us that it has been done in the case of Captain HOZIER of the British army, who is already known at the Prussian headquarters as the historian of the war of 1866. The Horse Guards have, however, declined to grant the gallant captain the necessary leave of absence.

THE vacancy in the grade of admiral created by the death of Admiral Farragut will naturally be filled by the promotion of Vice-Admiral Porter. But as to the vice-admiralty which will thus be left empty, there is much discussion, and perhaps some doubt. The advocates of strict adherence to seniority will of course call for the promotion of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, who heads the list next below. The younger Navy officers seem more anxious for the selection of Rear-Admiral Rowan for promotion. Rear-Admirals Davis and Rodgers are also spoken of for this advancement. One of these three is pretty sure to be selected, if the fact of seniority is not allowed to control and secure the vice-admiralty for Goldsborough. The vacancy in the list of rear-admirals will, it is expected, be filled by the promotion of Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins.

JUST as we go to press the death of General ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK is announced. He graduated at West Point in 1817, and served in that Academy, in the Indian Department, the Florida and Mexican wars, and afterwards was commander of the Pacific division. He was commissioned as major-general of Volunteers during the last war, and served principally in Washington. He died at the age of seventy-two years.

EXTENSIVE arrangements are in progress for the reunion of the Ninth Army Corps, which is to take place at Niagara Falls on the 14th of September. The report has gained ground that General Burnside being in Europe will not be present. It is stated on good authority, however, that he will return to this country in time to be present at the reunion, and that he will attend.

BEFORE his departure for the seat of war, General Sheridan, accompanied by an adjutant, visited General Hohenfeldt at the War Office, where he was received with attention, with which he has constantly been honored since his arrival in Germany.

"ONE who was there" writes to complain that in General Orders giving notice of a fight that Company I, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, had with Indian horse thieves on the 8th ult., Sergeants Mulloy and Wright were especially commended for their conduct. "I would say," he adds, "that I could not see what they did more than others who were there, and where all do alike one should not be commended more than another. Whoever, in my opinion, forwarded to the department headquarters the statement that the above-named men showed any more bravery than others present, must have been very partial."



## THE ARMY.

COMPANY C, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, was relieved July 30 from duty at Waco, Texas, and will without delay proceed to, and take post at, Fort Richardson, Texas. Company H, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, was relieved from duty at the post of Austin, Texas, and will without delay proceed to, and take post at, Fort Richardson, Texas. Company M, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was relieved from duty at Jefferson, Texas, and ordered to Fort Richardson, Texas.

CONGRESS having, by the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes," approved July 15, 1870, discontinued the payment to officers of "commutation of fuel, quarters, forage, servants' wages and clothing, service rations, and all allowances of every name and nature whatever" (mileage excepted), and required all payments to officers of the Army to be made by the Pay Department, Form No. 46 of the Quartermaster's Department is no longer required, and its use will therefore be discontinued.

THE following details are made, to compose an escort for the major-general commanding the Department of Dakota, on tour of inspection to Forts Abercrombie and George H. Thomas: From Fort Snelling—First Lieutenant L. M. Morris, one sergeant, two corporals, and ten privates—selected men. From Fort Wadsworth—the interpreter and ten selected Indian scouts. From Fort Totten—the post interpreter. These details will report to the commanding officer of Fort Abercrombie, not later than the 10th proximo, properly supplied with ammunition and camp equipage, and will await there further instructions from the commanding general. Lieutenant Morris will command the escort, and perform the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence.

ONE hundred and sixteen of the three hundred and eighty-one recruits sent to Sioux City, Iowa, from New York City, under command of Captain J. W. Gelray, U. S. Army, will be sent to Fort Randall, D. T., for distribution to the companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, at that post. The remainder will be sent to Fort Sully, D. T., for distribution as follows: For the companies of the Seventeenth Infantry at Cheyenne and Grand River agencies, one hundred and thirty recruits; and for the two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry destined for the Crow Creek and Brulé agencies, one hundred and thirty-five recruits. As soon as the two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry detailed for Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies receive their recruits, they will be sent to relieve the present garrisons of the Fourteenth Infantry at those posts, which, on being relieved, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and be reported to the commanding general Department of the Platte.

THE following changes of stations of companies of the Twentieth Infantry are ordered: Company H (Coe's), from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Totten; Company C (Thomas's), from Fort Totten to Fort Ransom; Company D (Stanley's), from Fort Ransom to Fort Abercrombie; Company F (McNaught's), from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Wadsworth. On receipt of this order at Fort Wadsworth, Company H will be relieved from duty at that post, and march as soon as practicable to relieve Company C at Fort Totten; Company C will then march to Fort Ransom and relieve Company D, which will proceed without unnecessary delay to Fort Abercrombie, and relieve Company F. The latter company will march as soon as practicable after being relieved, to take post at its new station—Fort Wadsworth. First Lieutenant William S. McCaskey, of Company H, Twentieth Infantry, was relieved from duty with his company August 7, and ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Totten, reporting to the commanding officer for assignment to duty as acting assistant quartermaster at that post.

IN accordance with authority from the Adjutant-General's office, one hundred white infantry recruits will be sent without delay from the Fort Leavenworth recruiting depot to the companies of the Third U. S. Infantry, stationed at Forts Dodge and Larned, Kansas. Their muster and descriptive rolls will be sent with them. Captain R. P. Hughes, Third U. S. Infantry, en route to join his regiment, and one other officer, to be designated by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Sidell, from those attached to the recruiting depot, will conduct the detachment as far as Fort Hays, from which point Captain Hughes will proceed with fifty of the recruits to Fort Dodge, where they will be equably assigned by the commanding officer of that post to the two companies of the Third Infantry stationed there. The remaining fifty recruits of the detach-

ment will be conducted (by the officer who accompanies them from the Fort Leavenworth depot) from Fort Hays to Fort Larned, where they will be equably assigned to the two companies of the Third Infantry stationed at that post. Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, was ordered August 6 to make an inspection of the recruiting depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE Secretary of War is pushing the duties, recently confided to his care, of the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signals, for the benefit of commerce on our northern lakes and seaboard, with characteristic energy. The Chief Signal Officer, who has been charged with the immediate supervision of the duty, is authorized to enlist a number of suitable persons, to be non-commissioned officers, to make the necessary observations. Propositions have been invited from the different telegraph companies for the transmission of their reports. It is believed that this will be the best corps of observers that can be organized. Stations of observation are to be established along the Atlantic coast from Plaster Cove to Havana, along the lake coast from Buffalo to Milwaukee via Chicago, and in the Mississippi Valley from St. Paul's to New Orleans via Cincinnati, etc. Three reports are to be made daily from each station, and bulletins are to be posted. The best attainable instruments are to be used, and great pains will be taken to make the observations complete and reliable.

THE following is the text of the act limiting the use of appropriations to the current fiscal year. It appears in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1871.

[PUBLIC—No. 160.]

SEC. 5. That all balances of appropriations contained in the annual appropriation bills and made specifically for the service of any fiscal year, and remaining unexpended at the expiration of such fiscal year, shall only be applied to the payment of expenses properly incurred during that year, or to the fulfillment of contracts properly made within that year; and such balances not needed for the said purposes shall be carried to the surplus fund: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to appropriations known as permanent or indefinite appropriations.

SEC. 6. That all balances of appropriations which shall have remained on the books of the treasury, without being drawn against in the settlement of accounts for two years from the date of the last appropriation made by law, shall be reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the auditor of the Treasury whose duty it is to settle accounts thereunder, and the auditor shall examine the books of his office, and certify to the Secretary whether such balances will be required in the settlement of any accounts pending in his office; and if it shall appear that such balances will not be required for this purpose, then the Secretary may include such balances in his warrant, whether the head of the proper department shall have certified that it may be carried into the general treasury or not. But no appropriation for the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt, or to which Congress may have given a longer duration of law, shall be thus treated.

SEC. 7. That it shall not be lawful for any department of the Government to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

Approved July 12, 1870.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 15, 1870.

Tuesday, August 9.

By direction of the President, the board to retire disabled officers convened in New York city by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office, will be dissolved as soon as the cases now before it are disposed of.

By direction of the President, the board to retire disabled officers convened at San Francisco, California, by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office, will be dissolved as soon as it has completed such business as may now be before it.

By direction of the President, the board to retire disabled officers convened at Atlanta, Georgia, by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office, will be dissolved as soon as it has completed such business as may now be before it.

By direction of the President, a board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene in New York city, New York, as soon as the board convened by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office, for the same purpose, in that city, is dissolved, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. Detail for the board: Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lugenebeel, First U. S. Artillery; Major G. A. De Russy, Third U. S. Artillery; Surgeon Charles Page, Surgeon John Moore. The presiding officer will appoint a recorder for the board. The board will carefully investigate each case brought before it, and cause to appear in its record every point which will enable the War Department to classify and justly decide upon all the candidates for retirement, should the number be more than enough to fill all the vacancies allowed by law.

By direction of the President, a board to retire dis-

abled officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 17th day of August, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. Detail for the board: Colonel T. H. Ruger, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Colonel N. A. Miles, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Major M. A. Reno, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Surgeon Madison Mills, Surgeon D. L. Magruder. The commanding general Department of the Missouri will detail a recorder for the board. The board will carefully investigate each case brought before it, and cause to appear in its record every point which will enable the War Department to classify and justly decide upon all the candidates for retirement, should the number be more than enough to fill all the vacancies allowed by law.

By direction of the President, a board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at San Francisco, California, as soon as the board convened by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office, for the same purpose, at that place, is dissolved, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. Detail for the board: Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord; Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray, assistant medical purveyor; Surgeon Charles McCormick. The presiding officer will appoint a recorder for the board. The board will carefully investigate each case brought before it, and cause to appear in its records every point which will enable the War Department to classify and justly decide upon all the candidates for retirement, should the number be more than enough to fill all the vacancies allowed by law.

First Lieutenant William F. Spurgin, unassigned, is hereby detailed on recruiting service for the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and will proceed without delay to that place and open a rendezvous. He will make requisition for funds, blanks, etc., direct upon this office.

The following named officers are hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person without delay to Captain Samuel K. Schwenk, unassigned, Nashville, Tennessee, to assist him in recruiting for the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry: First Lieutenant George E. Albee, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Bethel M. Custer, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant William Atwood, unassigned, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Cooke, commanding Department of the Lakes, is entitled to draw commutation of fuel and quarters at Louisville, Kentucky, from May 4, 1870, the date of the discontinuance of the Department of the Cumberland in General Orders No. 19, May 4, 1870, from headquarters of that department, to June 21, 1870, the date he reported at headquarters Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Michigan, under the same order, directing him to repair to Detroit as soon as his health would permit.

Permission to delay twenty days in complying with so much of General Orders No. 103, August 3, 1870, from this office, as directs him to proceed immediately to join his regiment, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, Third U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay thirty days, and authority to draw mileage and two months' pay in advance, before complying with so much of General Orders No. 103, August 3, 1870, from this office, as directs him to proceed immediately to join his regiment, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Edward Hoppy, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant A. G. Verplanck, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Wednesday, August 10.

Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster, is hereby assigned to the Department of the Columbia, and will report by letter to the commanding general of that department for duty.

Captain Thomas Wilson, commissary of subsistence, is hereby authorized to act as assistant quartermaster at Baltimore, Md., so far as relates to the shipment of subsistence stores from that place, until the arrival of Captain Charles A. Alligood, military storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, assigned to that station by Special Orders No. 179, July 29, 1870, from this office.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 12, Captain O. O. G. Robinson, Second U. S. Cavalry, is hereby transferred to the "list of supernumeraries."

Captain C. G. Freudenberg, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, will report by letter to Colonel T. H. Ruger, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William E. Horton, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 33, May 31, 1870, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended sixty days.

Thursday, August 11.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Paul R. Hambrick, U. S. Army, unassigned, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 9, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 12, Captain John Edwards, Jr., Third U. S. Artillery, is hereby transferred to the "list of supernumeraries."

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Captain S. S. Culbertson, unassigned, with fuel and quarters for two months, while on duty in this city under Special Orders No. 149, June 28, 1870, from this office, settling his accounts with the Government, provided he is not furnished the same elsewhere.



Leave of absence for six months, from September 1, 1870, with permission to go beyond sea, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, Second U. S. Artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department will reimburse Lieutenant C. C. Gilbert, Seventh U. S. Infantry, his traveling expenses for the journey performed by him in March, 1870, from Fort Bridger, W. T., to Washington, D. C., and return, on official business.

The Quartermaster's Department will reimburse First Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, unassigned, the actual cost of transportation of his authorized servant from Winchester, Va., to Fort Randall, D. T., under Special Orders No. 177, July 23, 1869, from this office, attaching him to the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, and directing him to report to the colonel of that regiment for assignment.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major H. A. Hambricht, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 43, June 24, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby further extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon W. H. Forwood, in Special Orders No. 72, July 2, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, is hereby extended sixty days.

*Friday, August 12.*

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 12, First Lieutenant Ambrose B. Curtiss, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby transferred to the "list of supernumeraries," and will proceed to his home, reporting thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The telegraphic order of the 10th instant, from the office of the Chief of Ordnance, directing Captain A. Mordecai, Ordnance Department, to proceed without delay to Leavenworth Arsenal, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and take command, is hereby confirmed.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Surgeon E. J. Baily will proceed without delay to headquarters Department of Arizona and report in person to the department commander for duty as medical director of that department, relieving Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, who, upon being relieved, will report to the department commander for other assignment. Assistant Surgeon A. Hartshuff will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Columbia for assignment.

The leave of absence granted Major John S. Mason, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 120, July 7, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Second Lieutenant William L. Clark, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance under General Orders No. 103, August 3, 1870, from this office, directing him to join his regiment.

The extension of leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton in Special Orders No. 46, July 5, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby further extended thirty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James H. Jones, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 62, July 13, 1870, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended sixty days.

Authority to visit St. Paul, Minnesota, on official business, is hereby granted Captain J. W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers.

*Saturday, August 13.*

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and forward them, under proper charge, to the points hereafter mentioned for assignment to the Third U. S. Artillery: Fifty to Fort Pulaski, Ga.; one hundred and fifty to Atlanta, Ga., where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to the companies at Fort Jefferson, Fla., at such time as it can be done with safety.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, will forward, under proper charge, all disposable colored infantry recruits at the depot to San Antonio (via Indianola), Texas, where they will be reported by telegraph, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Department of Texas for assignment to the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 166, July 16, 1870, from this office, to be sent to the Second U. S. Cavalry in the Military Division of the Missouri, have been forwarded, the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot to Fort Leavenworth, Ka., where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted First Lieutenant James T. McGinnis, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.

Captain Garrick Mallory, unassigned, will proceed without delay to Fort Whipple, Va., and report thence by letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Hospital Steward Reinhold Springsgruth, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's office, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to date August 6, 1870.

So much of Special Orders No. 106, paragraph 7, of May 7, 1870, from this office, as directs that the cost of transportation furnished Private William Cammann, Company C, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., to New York city, be deducted from the pay proper of First Lieutenant James Regan, U. S. Army, unassigned, now on general recruiting service at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, is hereby revoked.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 8, the follow-

ing named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain Charles O. Wood, U. S. Army, unassigned; Captain Eugene W. Sheibner, U. S. Army, unassigned; Captain David Parkinson, U. S. Army, unassigned; First Lieutenant Elias H. Parsons, U. S. Army, unassigned.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Henry B. Ledyard, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect October 18, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances, but will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Paragraph 3 of Special Orders No. 136, dated headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska, August 1, 1870, announcing the transfers of the following named officers of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant Michael J. Fitzgerald from Company C to Company F; First Lieutenant J. R. Hardenbergh from Company F to Company D; First Lieutenant Charles H. Shepard from Company D to Company C.

*Monday, August 15.*

First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from further duty in connection with the survey of the treaty reservation of the Creek and Seminole Indians, for which he was directed by paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 153, July 2, 1870, from this office, to report by letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and will report to the commanding officer of the engineer post and depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty.

Major P. P. G. Hall, paymaster, is hereby authorized to draw advance mileage from Washington, D. C., to Austin, Texas, under Special Orders No. 189, paragraph 10, August 4, 1870, from this office, assigning him to the Department of Texas and directing him to report at the headquarters of that department for duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, unassigned, in Special Orders No. 129, June 4, 1870, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

First Lieutenant Charles G. Gordon, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person without delay to Colonel Reeve, superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry serving in the Department of Texas. On the completion of this duty he will join his proper station.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

MAJOR J. B. M. Potter, Pay Department, is announced as chief paymaster District of New Mexico.

At his own request, the contract of Acting Assistant Surgeon W. C. Crooks, U. S. Army, is annulled.

COLONEL H. J. Hunt, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was assigned, July 27 to the command of the District of North Carolina.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, August 9.

MAJOR Samuel Brock, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, is announced as adjutant-general of the Department of California.

THE extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Loyall Farragut, Fifth U. S. Artillery, has been further extended ten days.

LEAVE of absence for ten days, to date from July 30, was granted First Lieutenant Frank W. Taggard, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, July 26.

MAJOR John P. Sherburne, assistant adjutant-general, has been relieved from duty at the headquarters Department of California, to date from July 30.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Orsamus Smith, U. S. Army, now at Fort Griffin, Texas, will report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

CAPTAIN Wm. Stanley, U. S. Army, was relieved July 25 from duty at Livingston, Texas, and ordered to repair to Galveston, Texas, and await further orders.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Department of Texas, was granted First Lieutenant James H. Sands, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, July 26.

FIRST Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First U. S. Artillery, was ordered August 11 to proceed at once to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and report to the commanding officer for special duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Captain J. B. Rawles, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

ASSISTANT Surgeon George S. Rose, U. S. Army, was ordered August 1 to repair to Alcatraz Island, California, and report for duty to the commanding officer, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Lorenzo Hubbard.

FIRST Lieutenant E. D. Dimmick, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, is relieved as a member of the general court-martial instituted by paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 49, current series, from the headquarters Department of Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Lorenzo Hubbard was ordered August 3 to Camp Bidwell, California, for the purpose of relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, who will report in person at the headquarters Department of California.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. C. Hunt, Twentieth Infantry, will proceed at an early day to make an inspection of Fort Wadsworth, D. T., and of the troops stationed thereat, after completing which duty, he will return to his present station and render his report.

CAPTAIN W. P. Martin, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, was assigned August 6 to temporary duty as acting assistant quartermaster at the headquarters Department of Dakota. In addition he will perform the duties of disbursing quartermaster.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Department of Texas and to apply through division headquarters to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of ninety days, was granted First Lieutenant James P. Richardson, U. S. Army, July 30.

CAPTAIN G. L. Tyler, U. S. Army, unattached, has been relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, and Assistant Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, and Captain C. I. Wilson, U. S. Army, unattached, detailed as members.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Department of Texas, and to apply through division headquarters to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, was granted First Lieutenant W. B. Brunton, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, July 26.

FIRST Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, was ordered August 3, to proceed to Sacramento, California, for the purpose of procuring such notes from the Central Pacific Railroad surveys as may be of service to him in compiling maps connected with the Southern Nevada reconnaissance.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending August 16, 1870: Captain W. P. Hexford, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant M. C. Foot, Ninth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ayers, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Fry, Pay Department.

THE Secretary of War is having a thorough examination made into the manner in which business is done in his department. Some of his subordinates think they are short of clerical force; but he is of the opinion that there are clerks enough in the office to do all the work if it reaches them in proper manner.

THE leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, Fifth U. S. Artillery, has been extended seven days; the leave of absence granted Military Storekeeper Reuben M. Potter, Quartermaster's Department U. S. Army, extended six days; and the leave of absence for seven days granted Assistant Surgeon Edward Cowles, U. S. Army, extended thirteen days.

CAPTAIN James Curtis, U. S. Army, acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of Texas, and Acting Assistant Surgeon W. C. Crooks, U. S. Army, have been ordered to repair to Fort Clark, Texas, and report to the president of the general court-martial in session at that post, as witnesses before the court.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Charles B. White, U. S. Army, was ordered July 30 to repair to Camp Independence, California, and report for duty to the commanding officer, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillin, U. S. Army, who will repair to San Francisco, California, and report in person at the headquarters of the department.

PARAGRAPH 1, Special Orders No. 112, current series, Department of California, is hereby revoked, and paragraph 2, same order, is amended to read First Lieutenant P. G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Camp Halleck, Nevada, and will report for duty to the commanding officer at Angel Island.

HOSPITAL Stewards W. H. Armstrong and Frank Hecox, U. S. Army, were ordered July 27 to proceed to Stockton, California, and take charge of all the insane men belonging to the Army now in the Insane Asylum at that place, together with all papers relating to them, and will conduct them to Angel Island, California, and turn them over to the commanding officer of that post.

CAPTAIN E. F. Wenckebach, U. S. Army (unassigned), now on duty at Fort Sully, D. T., was ordered August 7 to proceed to the following posts and stations in the Middle District Department of Dakota for the purpose of giving instructions in practical signalling, the manner of making returns, etc., to officers and enlisted men of the Seventeenth Infantry, viz: Cheyenne Station, Grand River Station, Fort Rice, and Fort Stevenson.

FIRST Lieutenant John H. Calef, Second Artillery, was relieved August 4 from the detail as judge-advocate of the general court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 124, current series, from the headquarters Department of California, and Second Lieutenant Barnett Wager, Second Artillery, is detailed in his place. Captain M. P. Small, Subsistence Department, was, August 5, detailed as a member of the same court.

THE following officers will accompany Brigadier-General McDowell, commanding the Department of the East, to inspect Fort Preble, Portland, Me., Fort Constitution, N. H., Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., and Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.: Colonel Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; First Lieutenant Robert C. Perry, U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant John H. Coster, U. S. Army, unattached, aide-de-camp.

MAJOR Joseph A. Potter, quartermaster U. S. Army, was ordered August 11 to proceed without delay to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and report in person to the commanding officer District of New Mexico, for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of that district, relieving from that duty Captain Augustus G. Robinson, assistant quartermaster, who will then proceed without delay to Fort Hays, Kansas, and report for duty as assistant quartermaster at that post.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was, August 8, granted First Lieutenant J. M. J. Sanno, adjutant Seventh Infantry, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, and he was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the general court-martial appointed by paragraph 8 of Special Orders No. 124, current series, from headquarters Department of Dakota, to enable him to take advantage of this leave. Second Lieutenant A. H. Jackson,



Seventh Infantry, was relieved from duty as a member of the court-martial and appointed judge-advocate of the court.

### COURTS-MARTIAL.

BEFORE A General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., and of which Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, is president, Captain Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was tried, and honorably acquitted, on the charge of "making a false certificate relative to his pay, in violation of the fourteenth Article of War, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Smith, Arkansas, August 25. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., Sixth Infantry; Major George W. Candee, paymaster U. S. Army; Captain Montgomery Bryant, Sixth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Justus M. Brown, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Frederick W. Thibaut, Sixth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Richard Rees, Sixth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was constituted to meet at Camp Bidwell, California, on Thursday, August 11. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Wallace, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliott, First Cavalry; Major Samuel Breck, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army; First Lieutenant H. G. Brown, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant E. R. Theller, Twenty-first Infantry. First Lieutenant John H. Calef, Second Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Michigan, August 9. Detail for the court: Major B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon U. S. Army; Captain I. D. De Russy, First Infantry; Captain Kinzie Bates, First Infantry; First Lieutenant Robert G. Heiner, First Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles B. Hall, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers, First Infantry. First Lieutenant William E. Dougherty, First Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 15. Detail for the court: Surgeon David L. Magruder, U. S. Army; Captain Charles B. Penrose, Subsistence Department; Captain Wm. McKee Dunn, Jr., U. S. Army; Captain John Livers, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department; Captain Charles B. Phillips, Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant Edward L. Randall, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant James M. Bell, Seventh Cavalry. First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, August 15. Detail for the court: Major Joseph G. Tilford, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Ezra P. Ewers, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant John F. Weston, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant David Q. Rousseau, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles C. De Rudio, Seventh Cavalry. First Lieutenant George W. Baird, Fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Union, New Mexico, August 22. Detail for the court: Colonel John I. Gregg, Eighth Cavalry; Major De Witt C. Peters, surgeon U. S. Army; Captain Andrew K. Long, Subsistence Department; Captain Charles Hobart, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Mortimer M. Wheeler, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Jonathan D. Stevenson, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Robert Carrick, Eighth Cavalry. First Lieutenant John H. Mahken, Eighth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered at Fort Stockton August 11. Detail for the court: Captain William Welch, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain Francis S. Dodge, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Lewis Johnson, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James N. Morgan, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Francis Moore, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Patrick Kelliher, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Martin B. Hughes, Ninth U. S. Cavalry. First Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, August 22. Detail for the court: Major Meredith Kidd, Tenth Cavalry; Captain Verling K. Hart, Third Infantry; Captain John H. Page, Third Infantry; Captain Louis H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry; Captain William B. Kennedy, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Charles Banzhaf, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John K. Sullivan, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Silas Peepson, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Louis H. Orleman, Tenth Cavalry. Captain Robert P. Hughes, Third Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Griffin, Texas, August 15. Detail for the court: Major George A. Gordon, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Theodore Schwan, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Erasmus C. Gilbreath, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William Harper, Jr., Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant David B. Taylor, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William I. Reese, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Wentz C. Miller, Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Captain Wirt Davis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, August 15. Detail for the court: Captain Edward G. Bush, Tenth U. S. Infantry; Captain John B. Parke, Tenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Henry M. Cronkrite, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Clinton J. Powers, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, Tenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Lewis Warrington, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Tenth U. S. Infantry. Captain Robert P. Wilson, Tenth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company C, Eleventh Infantry, from Waco, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Tex., July 30. Ordered.  
Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Bridger, W. T., to Camp Douglas, U. T., August 2. Ordered.  
Companies C and K, Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, U. T., to Fort Rawlins, U. T., July 30.  
Company I, Second Cavalry, from Omaha Barracks, Neb., to Fort Sanders, W. T., August 6. Ordered.  
Company H, Fourth Cavalry, from Austin, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Tex., July 30. Ordered.  
Company M, Sixth Cavalry, from Jefferson, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Tex., July 29. Ordered.  
No change in headquarters or stations of companies of artillery reported since August 9.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Guerriere* was placed in commission in New York on the 10th inst.

THE U. S. steamer *Guard* sailed from New York on the 11th inst. for the fishing grounds.

THE U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, fitting out at the Charlestown Navy-yard, was put in commission this week.

THE double-turreted monitor *Miantonomoh* has gone into dry-dock at the Boston yard for the purpose of a general overhauling.

THE iron-clads *Wyandotte*, *Manhattan*, and *Ajax*, conveyed by the *Tuscarora*, arrived at Key West August 14, from New Orleans.

COMMODORE James Alden, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has left Washington on a month's leave of absence. He will visit Boston and Portland, his native city.

C. J. WHITE, professor of astronomy, navigation, and surveying at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE order recalling the U. S. steamer *Franklin* from the European squadron has been revoked. The *Franklin* will remain in European waters, but the Admiral's pennant will, upon her arrival, be transferred to the *Guerriere*, which is a larger and more suitable vessel.

THE U. S. frigate *Severn*, flying the broad flag of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, arrived last week in Hampton Roads from Key West. The *Severn* has been absent for about a year, cruising about in Cuban waters, and her officers are delighted to get back home again.

THE *Saranac*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Turner, Pacific fleet, was at Callao July 22, preparing to sail for San Francisco direct. Rear-Admiral Turner expected to reach San Francisco the first week in September, where he will be relieved by Rear-Admiral Winslow. The *Keersarge* has been detached from Callao, and will sail for San Francisco via Sandwich Islands.

THE *Lancaster*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lanman, was at Montevideo on June 25. She was expected to leave in a few days for Rio Janeiro. The *Portsmouth*, Commander Semmes, was also at Montevideo. The *Ossipee*, the flagship of Commodore Taylor, of the North Pacific squadron, is about to leave for San Francisco, for a cruise in the Gulf of California.

A DECREE was recently issued by the United States District Court for the southern district of Illinois, reversing a former decree of the court, ordering that money resulting from cotton captured by the Red River expedition during the war be paid over to the Navy pension fund. The last decree orders the money to be distributed to the captors, but the Attorney-General decided on the 1st inst. that as the money had been placed in the Treasury by the first decree, the court had no further jurisdiction over it, and it must go to the pension fund.

THE flagship *Congress*, bearing the pennant of Commodore J. F. Green, is lying at Key West, and will remain there until the sickly season of Cuba has passed. The iron-clads *Dictator*, *Terror*, and *Savages* are also at Key West. The city of Key West is remarkably healthy, not a death from yellow fever having occurred this year, and since August, 1869, but three persons connected with the United States North Atlantic Fleet have died from yellow fever, which, contrasted with the terrible mortality of last year, is a very satisfactory exhibit, owing in a great measure to the judgment of Vice-Admiral Porter, whose sanitary regulations have been faithfully carried out by Rear-Admiral Poor.

ON Tuesday, the 16th instant, General Jacob Zeilin, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, inspected the marine barracks, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York. The marines were paraded in full-dress uniform (white pants). After the inspection of the troops, the general inspected the quarters and grounds, and expressed himself highly pleased with the condition of the post. Major W. B. Slack, quartermaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, visited the post on duty the same day. The following officers are now at the Brooklyn barracks: First Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop, commanding post; Brevet Captain E. P. Meeker, Lieutenants E. R. Robinson, G. Clay Goodloe. General Zeilin has gone to the Boston and Portsmouth stations to inspect the marines stationed there.

THE following is a list of officers of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, attached to the European fleet, August 1, 1870: Captain J. R. M. Mulhany commanding; Lieutenant-Commander John W. Philip, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commanders Francis J. Higginson, Douglas R. Cas-

sel, A. Schuyler Crowninshield, and Joseph B. Coghlan; Lieutenants Henry W. Lyon, William H. Parker, and Louis V. Housel; Masters Lewis D. Webster and Erasmus Dennison; Chief Engineer John Johnson; Surgeon Samuel F. Coues; Paymaster James E. Tolfree; Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner; First Assistant Engineer Fletcher A. Wilson; First Lieutenant Richard S. Collum, U. S. Marines; Midshipmen Charles G. Bowman, Herbert Winslow, Edward J. Berwind, Richard G. Davenport, Timothy D. Bolles, John A. H. Nickels, Frederick B. Hull, William C. Negley, Wainwright Kellogg, and Martin E. Hall; Paymaster's Clerk William H. Thomas; gunner, John Rodgers; carpenter, Ebenezer Thompson; sailmaker, William Rogers.

WE find in the Honolulu *Advertiser* of July 23 the following in regard to the United States fleet in the Pacific: "The United States war vessels now on duty in what is known as the Pacific fleet present an imposing and efficient force. As many of our readers are interested in those vessels that have been stationed here at various times, and are acquainted with many of the officers serving on the others, we give with much pleasure the following items concerning the existing organization and distribution of the fleet, which has been subdivided into two squadrons. The entire Pacific fleet is under the command of Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, who will be relieved in August on account of his retirement from active service by Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow, who commanded the *Keersarge* when she sunk the rebel steamer *Alabama* on the coast of France. Admiral Turner's flagship is the *Saranac*, Commander P. C. Johnson, and she is at present visiting Callao, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and other ports on the west coast of South America. The North Squadron is commanded by Commodore W. Rogers Taylor, whose flagship, the *Ossipee*, now at San Francisco, it is reported, will make her next cruise to this port. The South Squadron is commanded by Commodore David McDougal, who distinguished himself as commander of the *Wyoming* in her fight in Japanese waters during the late war, and will have for its flagship the beautiful frigate *Guerriere*, now nearly ready for sea at New York. Panama is the limit of the two squadrons.

The ships of the fleet are subject to duty in either squadron, and at last accounts were commanded and distributed as follows: Steamers *Pensacola*, Captain G. H. Preble, and *Lackawanna*, Captain L. C. Sartori (formerly of the *Ossipee*), Navy-yard, Mare Island, undergoing extensive repairs; sloop *St. Mary's*, Commander T. C. Harris, at Mare Island, ready for sea, but waiting for a large crew; sloop *Jamestown*, Commander W. T. Truxtun, cruising among the Caroline Islands, and expected at Honolulu by September 1; sloop *Onward*, Commander M. Haxtun, at Callao; sloop *Cyane*, Commander A. Hopkins, at Sitka; steam sloop *Mohican*, Commander W. W. Low, on Mexican coast; steam sloop *Resaca*, Commander C. F. Lewis, cruising south of the equator; steam sloop *Keersarge*, Commander J. S. Thornton, on coast of South America; steamer *Saginaw*, Commander M. Sicard, on duty in connection with deepening the harbor at Midway Island and now in port; and steamer *Nyack*, Lieutenant-Commander T. H. Eastman, on duty in Panama Bay in connection with the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, when finished to proceed to San Francisco for repairs. The *Vanderbilt*, *Monadnock*, *Mohongo*, and *Camanche* are laid up at Mare Island, and the *Dacotah* is undergoing repairs, and the *Independence* is in commission as a receiving ship at the same place. Captain Wm. Reynolds, who was formerly in the *Lackawanna*, has been promoted to the rank of commodore; Commander E. Simpson, who made such a favorable impression during his cruise among these Islands in the *Mohongo*, is in the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington; and Commander Franklin, late of the *Mohican*, is at Mare Island Navy-yard, where we also learn that Mr. H. S. Davids, who was here as chief engineer of the *Ossipee*, is stationed.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, Admiral of the U. S. Navy, died at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 14th instant, in the seventieth year of his age. The Admiral had gone to Portsmouth in July, his health at that time giving his friends some but not great concern. He became a guest at the residence of Commodore Pennock, the commandant of the Navy-yard, from whom, as also from the other officers of the yard, he daily received during his illness the attentions due his exalted rank and called out by his rare personal virtues. Surgeon McMaster was constant in his services. But the unusually warm weather, a constitution enfeebled by previous attacks of disease, his many years, and a malady which seriously affected the heart, all combined to defeat the most assiduous care, and baffle the most skillful medical treatment. Not until last week, however, did the disease give manifest signs of its fatal termination. A paralytic stroke then occurred, and it was plain that there was no hope. From that time the Admiral steadily and rapidly declined. At twelve o'clock of Sunday, in the presence of his son, Lieutenant Loyall Farragut, U. S. Army, Dr. Guager, his father-in-law, Surgeon McMaster, Dr. Metcalf, Commodore Pennock, and several members of the family of the latter, the gallant old sailor passed away.

The day previous to his death he received the eucharist. He was then entirely conscious of his near approach to his end, to which he looked forward with the hopeful resignation of a faithful Christian. On Wednesday, the 17th, the funeral of the late Admiral took place from St. John's Church, Portsmouth. It was attended by a great multitude of people. The body was conveyed to the church under escort of marines from the Portsmouth and Boston Navy-yards. The pall-bearers were Rear-Admiral Thacher, Commodores Steedman and Parrott, Commanders Wells, Badger, and Potter, Paymaster Watson, the surgeon of the *Vandalia*, Chief Engineer Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel McCawley, of the Marine Corps; Brigadier-General McDowell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Foster. Then came the officiating clergymen and surgeons, followed by the remains of the honored dead and a double line of carriages containing Mrs. Farragut and her son, ex-Secretaries Welles and Fox, Senators Cragin, Patterson, and Wilson, Hon. N. P. Banks, and many other dignitaries. Fol-



lowing these came a procession a mile in length, consisting of seamen of the United States Navy, officers of the Army, and members of various public bodies.

As the procession moved along, every demonstration of respect was made by the observers; the bells of the city were tolled; minute guns were fired from the Navy-yard and Government ships in the harbor; business was suspended throughout the city; and the Government buildings were closed.

St. John's Episcopal Church, where the funeral service was held, was draped in an appropriate manner. The religious exercises at the church were the ceremonies of the Episcopal service, and were conducted by Rev. R. W. Clark of Portsmouth, assisted by Rev. Dr. Montgomery of New York, who was the late Admiral's pastor, and a friend of the family. The singing was by a quartette of gentlemen.

Dr. Montgomery, in a brief address, paid an eloquent tribute to the character of the late Admiral as a man, a sailor, and a Christian. The body was placed in a receiving tomb at the church. The usual rites of the Episcopal service were observed, when Masonic honors were paid, and three volleys fired by the military escort. The body will remain here until cool weather, when it will be removed to Annapolis, Md., for burial, in accordance with the expressed wish of the late Admiral.

#### U. S. FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN.

QUARTERLY return of exercises on board the U. S. flagship *Franklin*, first rate, Captain C. R. P. Rodgers commanding, from 1st April to 30th June, 1870:

*Up Toppallant Yards.*—Spezia, Italy—April 2, 1 m.; April 4, 1 m. 45 s.; April 5, 1 m. 15 s.; April 7, 1 m. 10 s. Ville Franche, France—April 17, 1 m. 30 s.; April 18, 1 m. 45 s.; April 23, 2 m. 20 s.; April 25, 1 m. 30 s.; April 29, 50 s.; April 30, 40 s.; May 2, 1 m. 30 s.; May 4, 1 m. 40 s.; May 5, 1 m. 5 s. Malaga, Spain—May 22, 2 m. 30 s.; May 23, 1 m. 45 s.; May 24, 1 m. 30 s.; May 26, 2 m. 40 s. Times taken from order to "lay aloft" until the yards are crossed.

*Up Toppallant Yards and Loose Sail.*—Spezia, Italy—April 6, 2 m. Ville Franche, France—April 15, 2 m. Times taken from order to "lay aloft" until yards are crossed and sails loosed.

*Loosing Sail.*—Ville Franche, France—April 23 (to a bowline), 1 m.; April 26 (to a bowline), 1 m.

*Furling Sail.*—Spezia, Italy—April 1, 1 m. 25 s. Ville Franche, France—April 23, 1 m. 30 s.; April 23, 1 m. 45 s.; April 26, 1 m. 20 s.; April 26, 1 m. 40 s.; April 28, 2 m. 30 s.; April 28, 2 m. 10 s.; April 28, 1 m. 10 s. Times taken from order to "lay out" till "lay down from aloft."

*Shortened and Furling Sails.*—At sea, all plain sail set to royals and flying gibs—May 19, 4 m. 43 s. Times taken from order to "clew up" till sails are furled and men ordered down from aloft.

*Rigging and Hoisting.*—At sea, May 9, 6 m.; ship under royals, "furled toppallant sails and royals, and single-reefed the topsails and set royals again." May 9, 3 m. 30 s.; ship under royals, royals and toppallant sails not furled.

*Up and down Royal Yards.*—Up—Ville Franche, France—April 26, 1 m. to 45 s. Down—April 26, 20 s. to 30 s. Evolutions were performed by watches, using checking lines. No men aloft.

*Up Toppallant and Royal Yards.*—At sea, May 7, 1 m. 45 s. Evolutions were performed by watches, using checking lines. No men aloft.

*Up Toppallant and Royal Yards and Loose Sail.*—Ville Franche, France—April 26, 1 m. 30 s.; April 28, (to a bowline), 5 m. 10 s. Times taken from the order to lay aloft until yards were across.

*Up Toppallant Masts and Yards.*—Ville Franche, France—April 23, 2 m. 50 s. Times taken from the order to lay aloft until yards were across.

*Up Toppallant Masts and Toppallant and Royal Yards.*—Ville Franche, France—April 21, 2 m. 30 s.; April 21, 2 m. 15 s.; April 25 (fore), 3 m.; April 25 (main), 2 m. 20 s.; April 25 (mizzen), 4 m. 30 s.; April 26, 4 m. 15 s. Times taken from the order to "lay aloft" until yards were crossed.

*Bending all Sail.*—Spezia, Italy—April 9 (sails in the sailroom), 25 m.; April 15, Ville Franche, France (sails in the sailroom), 14 m.

*Down Toppallant Masts.*—Ville Franche, France—April 15, 3 m. 30 s.; April 21, 1 m. 10 s. Times taken from the order "lay aloft" until masts struck the deck.

*Down Toppallant Masts and Yards.*—Ville Franche, France—April 15, 2 m. 30 s. Times taken from the order "lay aloft" until masts struck the deck.

*Down Toppallant Masts, Toppallant and Royal Yards.*—Ville Franche—April 21, 1 m. 50 s.; April 23, 1 m. 30 s.; April 25, 1 m. 20 s.; April 25, 2 m.; April 26, 2 m. 15 s.; April 26, 1 m. 14 s. Times taken from order "lay aloft" until masts struck the deck.

*Arm and Away All Boats.*—Spezia, Italy—April 6, steam launch, 5 m. 20 s.; April 6, second launch, 6 m.; April 6, first cutter, 3 m.; April 6, second cutter, 5 m. 15 s.; April 6, first whale boat, 4 m. 45 s.; April 6, first gig, 4 m. 40 s.; April 7, steam launch, 3 m. 25 s.; April 7, second launch, 4 m. 15 s.; April 7, first cutter, 2 m. 20 s.; April 7, second cutter, 2 m. 35 s.; April 7, third cutter, 2 m. 30 s.; April 7, first whale boat, 2 m. 35 s.; April 22, first gig, 3 m. 30 s.; April 22, steam launch, 3 m. 45 s.; April 22, second launch, 6 m. 30 s.; April 22, second gig, 7 m.; April 22, second whale boat, 7 m. 30 s.; April 22, first whale boat, 7 m. 50 s.; April 22, reserve, 7 m. 50 s.; April 22, second cutter, 7 m.; April 22, first gig, 2 m. 30 s.; April 22, second whale boat, 3 m. 30 s.; April 23, first whale boat, 4 m.; April 23, steam launch, 4 m.; April 23, first cutter, 4 m. 30 s.; April 23, second launch, 5 m.; April 23, third cutter, 6 m. 30 s.; April 23, second cutter, 5 m.; April 23, second gig, 4 m. Times taken from "bugle call" to "arm and away" till boats shoved off.

*Fire Quarters.*—Spezia, Italy—April 7 (fire in fore hold, "all hose ready"), 1 m. 30 s.; April 7 (ready to hoist out launches), 2 m. 30 s.; April 7 (provisions up), 45 s. At sea—April 14 (hose ready), 1 m. 30 s.; April 14 (coursers hauled up and tackle ready to hoist out launch-

es), 4 m.; June 30 (fire in fore hold, all hose ready and whips to hoist out launches), 2 m.

*General Quarters.*—At sea—May 9, first division ready, 2 m. 10 s.; May 9, second division ready, 2 m. 10 s.; May 9, third division ready, 1 m. 50 s.; May 9, fourth division ready, 2 m. 15 s.; May 9, fifth division ready, 2 m. 20 s.; May 9, powder division ready, 1 m.; May 9, sixth division ready, 2 m. 30 s.; May 9, masters' division ready, 4 m. 15 s.; May 9, engineers' division ready, 2 m. 40 s.; May 9, marines' division ready, 1 m. 5 s.; May 10, first division ready, 2 m. 15 s.; May 10, second division ready, 2 m. 15 s.; May 10, third division ready, 2 m. 50 s.; May 10, fourth division ready, 1 m. 50 s.; May 10, fifth division ready, 2 m. 50 s.; May 10, sixth division ready, 1 m. 45 s.; May 10, powder division ready, 1 m.; May 10, engineers' division ready, 2 m.; May 10, marines' division ready, 40 s.; May 17, first division ready, 3 m.; May 17, second division ready, 3 m.; May 17, third division ready, 2 m.; May 17, fourth division ready, 2 m. 25 s.; May 17, fifth division ready, 3 m. 30 s.; May 17, sixth division ready, 2 m. 40 s.; May 17, powder division ready, 2 m. 45 s.; May 17, engineers' division ready, 2 m. 35 s.; May 17, marines' division ready, 40 s.; May 17, masters' division ready, 1 m. 50 s.; May 27, first division ready, 1 m. 55 s.; May 27, second division ready, 1 m. 55 s.; May 27, third division ready, 2 m. 15 s.; May 27, fourth division ready, 2 m. 5 s.; May 27, fifth division ready, 2 m. 30 s.; May 27, sixth division ready, 1 m. 50 s.; May 27, powder division ready, 30 s.; May 27, engineers' division ready, 1 m. 50 s.; May 27, marines' division ready, 1 m. 5 s.; May 27, masters' division ready, 3 m. 5 s.; May 30, first division ready, 3 m. 20 s.; May 30, second division ready, 3 m. 20 s.; May 30, third division ready, 3 m. 10 s.; May 30, fourth division ready, 3 m. 15 s.; May 30, fifth division ready, 4 m. 20 s.; May 30, sixth division ready, 1 m. 30 s.; May 30, powder division ready, 2 m. 10 s.; May 30, marines' division ready, 1 m. 25 s.; May 30, engineers' division ready, 2 m. 40 s.; June 6, first division ready, 3 m. 5 s.; June 6, second division ready, 3 m. 5 s.; June 6, third division ready, 2 m. 45 s.; June 6, fourth division ready, 1 m. 55 s.; June 6, fifth division ready, 2 m. 35 s.; June 6, sixth division ready, 2 m.; June 6, seventh division ready, 1 m. 40 s.; June 6, powder division ready, 1 m. 10 s.; June 6, marines' division ready, 40 s.; June 6, engineers' division ready, 2 m. 15 s.; June 27, first division ready, 3 m. 15 s.; June 27, second division ready, 3 m. 15 s.; June 27, third division ready, 2 m. 5 s.; June 27, fourth division ready, 2 m. 30 s.; June 27, fifth division ready, 1 m. 25 s.; June 27, sixth division ready, 3 m.; June 27, seventh division ready, 2 m.; June 27, masters' division ready, 9 m. 30 s.; June 27, powder division ready, 2 m. 15 s.; June 27, engineers' division ready, 3 m.; June 27, marines' division ready, 1 m. 20 s.

*Furling and Unbending All Sail.*—Spezia, Italy—April 5, 4 m. Ville Franche—April 15, 4 m.; sails hauled out to a bowline; time taken from order "lay out" till sails were on deck. F. V. MCNAIR, Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer

Approved: C. R. P. RODGERS, Captain commanding *Franklin*.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

August 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. Train, to the Naval Academy by the 20th inst.

Sailmaker Theodore C. Herbert, to the receiving ship at New York.

August 11.—Lieutenant H. W. Gwinner, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st of September.

August 12.—Surgeon E. S. Matthews, to the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, Mass.

August 13.—Chief Engineer Henry B. Nones, to special duty at Philadelphia.

First Assistant Engineer Joseph Trilly, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

August 15.—Carpenter Warren Barnard, to the receiving ship at New York.

August 16.—Master Edwin C. Pendleton, to the Hydrographic Office.

First Assistant Engineer John Purdy, to the *Kansas*.

Second Assistant Engineers R. T. Bennett, Truman M. Jones, Theodore Cooper, Henry D. Sellman, and Hugh L. Cline, to examination for promotion.

###### DETACHED.

August 10.—Lieutenant E. L. Amory, from the *Severn*, and waiting orders.

August 11.—Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright, from the Naval Academy, and preparatory orders to the *Narragansett*.

Master Conway H. Arnold, from the *Severn*, and granted three months leave.

August 12.—Lieutenant G. M. Hunter, from the command of the *Nina*, and waiting orders.

August 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles McGregor, from the Naval Observatory on the 18th inst., and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 22d of September.

Ensign Washington O. Sharrer, from signal duty, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

August 16.—Master John F. Meigs, from signal duty, and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

Ensign George W. Tyler, from signal duty, and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

##### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending August 13, 1870:

Thomas Payne, ordinary seaman, August 2, U. S. steamer *Potomac*.

Samuel West, seaman, July 9, U. S. steamer *Severn*, at Key West.

Nelson W. Fisher, landsman, August 10, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

George Jones, landsman, August 4, Naval Hospital, New York.

Robert L. Webb, second assistant engineer, June 13, U. S. steamer *Sarasac*, off Talcahuano, Chili.

##### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz:

Major John L. Brooks, U. S. Marine Corps.—On leave of absence for one month from August 3, 1870.

First Lieutenant Norval L. Nokes, U. S. Marine Corps.—On leave of absence for thirty days from August 4, 1870.

First Lieutenant William Wallace, U. S. Marine Corps.—On August 8, 1870, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Boston, Mass., station for duty.

Captain Horatio B. Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps.—On leave of absence for thirty days from August 14.

First Lieutenant Richard R. Noel, U. S. Marine Corps.—On leave of absence for one month from August 12.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

### BREVET UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The following correspondence explains itself, and you are respectfully requested to publish the same for the benefit of field officers who are applying for the grade of second lieutenant. PEEGAN.

FORT LOGAN, July 15, 1870.

To Aspell & Stringer, Merchant Tailors.

GENTLEMEN: Please inform me at an early date for what price you will make a major's uniform coat, on my measure; also, what will be the express charges to this post. I am at present unassigned, and may be forced out of service on January 1, 1871, and consequently wish to get it as cheaply as possible. The act of Congress abolishing brevets (except in social circles) will require me to procure the uniform of my regular grade until I am discharged.

Please countermand my order of May 3 for the two brigadier-general's coats, as there is no social enjoyment at this post, and there will be no opportunity for their use. Probably you can dispose of them at Washington among those officers of the Volunteer service who are now in Congress, and thus relieve me from the necessity of paying you for them. Very respectfully your obedient servant, LAWRENCE O'DOWD, late Major Fifty-first Infantry, unassigned.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1870.

To Brevet Brigadier-General Lawrence O'Dowd.

RESPECTED SIR: We are in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and in reply would say that we can make you a uniform coat (major's) for \$60. This is the lowest price. The express charges to your post will be about \$15.

We regret that we cannot countermand your order for the two coats you ordered in May, as they are already on the way to you. We would willingly receive them back, but coats for that grade are no longer in demand, and we have already on hand six hundred and eighty uniforms, which we fear will be a dead loss to us. We shall therefore feel forced to collect all the bills now due us for previous orders.

We desire to call your attention to our new design of shoulder-straps, which has the actual grade on one side, and the brevet grade on the reverse side. By the use of these straps officers are prepared to leave their office and attend to their social duties without the necessity of changing their uniform entirely. With great respect, ASPELL & STRINGER, Merchant Tailors

### MARE ISLAND THEATRICALS

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Looking over one of the late ARMY AND NAVY JOURNALS, I observed a notice of the above theatricals. In the opinion of us Californians, the notice did not give the amateur stars of our naval station a fair representation. If you do not already know, I will tell you that they are the thing we boast of, and just date on, and we want no slight mention made of them. When a single amateur company is the great topic of conversation in a large city, many miles away, like San Francisco, and people come from distant parts of the State to see one of their performances, it is time the organ of the Army and Navy should have a clear idea of what they are and how situated.

Located as the ladies and officers of Mare Island are, twenty-eight miles from San Francisco, and at the upper end of a large bay, something had to be done for their own amusement. During the time Commodore Alden was commandant of the Navy-yard, it was under his patronage and assistance a few farces were played, in a sufficiently large but poorly arranged room, by the officers and the lady members of their immediate families. To these performances each officer invited his city and other friends, and at the same time to visit his family. But, somehow, to the alarm of the young artists, well-known critics and reporters found their way there, and when it came to be publicly known that these farces were but a waste of talent, nothing could satisfy their friends but to make the necessary arrangements for the higher order of plays. Some of the most difficult, long, and beautiful dramas have lately been performed to audiences of over 300 invited guests, with such brilliant success that in the future there seems to be no rest for the friends who have given their talents for our amusement.

Through the kind assistance of the friends and admirers of the Alden company—this being the name adopted—nothing has been left undone to complete the stage and other parts of the theatre. The stage is twenty-eight feet deep in the clear, but opening to distant forest and other scenes. In width it stands eighteen feet. The sides are arranged with eight wings each; two of them, near the foot-lights, are fixed with ornamental practical doors, as in the largest theatres. These wings slide in grooves, and are changeable to suit the scene.

A large number of different scenes are now on hand, comprising streets, parades, gardens, bridges, forests, kitchens, chambers of different quality, drawing-rooms, parlors, halls, cottages (inside and outside views), inns, and palaces, with numerous set-pieces, practical doors, and windows, to suit the arrangement of the play.

A good store of properties is on hand, including carpets, chairs, benches, tables, sofas, mirrors, and a thousand other things useful in the business.

Back of the stage is a large space for a green-room, and back of this again are the dressing-rooms, with all the fixings for a good "make-up."

The music has its seat in the usual place, near the foot-lights.

The proscenium will hold comfortably about 400 per



sons. No seats have yet been vacant at any performance, and newspaper reporters are more anxious to get a look at one of these exhibitions than a play at the California Theatre.

Notwithstanding these plays originated under Commodore Alden, when he was ordered to Washington he kindly left the epidemic behind him. Admiral Craven and Commodore Goldsborough, his successors, have not only given them their support, but have become contributing members of the company, and opened their dwelling-houses to accommodate the many invited guests.

The company is composed of the officers and ladies of the highest rank and social standing on the island. Its president is a lady, as also its principal prompter. Each member has his or her particular duty, and no more. There are lady and gentlemen tragedians, comedians (light and low), walking-gentlemen, chambermaids, a stage manager, treasurer, prompter, ushers, a property-man, scenic artist, musical director, and lots of others, including gentlemen who come on the stage and say nothing, known in the profession as "supes."

The company have lately had their pictures taken in a large and artistically arranged group. These pictures now stud the walls of many a mansion.

But it is during the rehearsals the company have their fun. A tolerably good old horse, attached to an ambulance with longitudinal seats, generally collects the actors and actresses, and their luncheon, sufficient for the day, and carries them to the theatre. No sooner does the foot light upon the stage than stern gentlemen and quiet ladies lose their dignity in a hearty round of jokes and ringing laughter. 'Tis here the mirth of one's character is fully developed, and any selfish desires or whims are so fully ridiculed that it has become a machine of one great and gentle harmony. The election of a member must be unanimous, that no fastidious lady or gentleman may object to playing with another.

I am informed that either the play of "The Rivals" or "The Honeymoon" will next be brought out. Look out for a big bill. CALIFORNIA.

#### MILITARY MUTUAL INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have no doubt there are many parents who have sons in Uncle Sam's service who have relied upon them for support in their declining years.

With a view of enabling those whose friends are in impoverished circumstances to render them assistance in case of death while in the Army, I beg to make the following proposition:

Let those who are so disposed pay a subscription of fifty cents per month. Taking the Army at a standard of 30,000 men, and supposing only one-fourth that number subscribe, there will be an income of \$3,750 per month, giving a yearly revenue of \$45,000, yielding at five per cent. \$2,250 more. In consideration of the payment of fifty cents per month, the subscriber could insure himself in favor of any one he pleased in a sum of \$400 or \$500, or such amount in proportion to the capital subscribed. A certificate of death could be procured from the post surgeon, and the claim presented in the ordinary way by the person in whose favor the policy is made out.

In the event of a subscriber being discharged upon expiration of term of service, his interest would cease unless he re-enlisted.

The interest could pay the salaries and other expenses entailed.

The advantage of a company of the kind—especially if it obtained the favorable notice of the Secretary of War—would be beneficial to all, and, as a matter of practicability, I consider it perfectly reasonable.

Doubtless there are several promoters of public companies who would take the matter in hand, especially as the risks would be lower than in civil life, and the whole thing reduced to a certain and sound basis.

I have given the outline of my proposition, and await those whose experience is greater than mine to enlarge upon it. F. H.

#### PRAIRIE SQUIBS.—No. 6.

JOY, thou brightest heaven-lit spark,  
Daughter from the elysian choir,  
On thy holy ground we walk,  
Reeling with ecstatic fire.

The paymaster has put in an appearance, and joy reigns supreme in camp. Already "ecstatic fire" (the last technicality for "benzene") has sent a glow through us. Even our soldier hearts can be warmed with pleasant memories, and our thoughts carried back to the *lang syne*, and thus our soldier manhood may be echoed back in imagination till lost in the happy murmurs of our childhood's joy.

So fill the tin cup high;  
Every drop we sprinkle  
O'er the brow of care  
Smooths away a wrinkle.

What a peculiar sensation, Mr. Editor, pervades one when there is money in the pouch; how we rise above our present, and, with the help of a dose of *spiritus frumenti*, get mixed up in the most gigantic of hallucinations in regard to our status. Well, soldiers are not the only fools whose *chateaux en Espagne* fade into heart and head aches.

"Everything is quiet" along the line of the U. P. R. R. "No painted warriors dash madly along the prairies." The "Great Father" surely must have poured oil *ad libitum* on the troubled spirits of Red Cloud and his suite of braves; so mote it be. Certainly none of us who have gone through those terrible campaigns

"Where Shenandoah brawls along,  
And burly Blue Ridge echoes strong,"

care very earnestly for any campaigns against aborigines.

Why not leave the Indian a sop for the "coming man"?

Let it be John Chinaman and his gingsal versus the Indian and his tomahawk. Already the villages of Far Cathay are startled into realization of this vast prairie West, which offers elbow-room for her teeming myriads. So, perchance, it remains for the almond-eyed Celestial, with his handy scalp cue, to be for a time the victim of Indian outrage, until from very numbers they push away the aborigines, and develop our vast prairie plains into lands of waving grain.

The nineteenth century has been big with wonders, but the lever it has now put in to upset the long exclusive East will eventually, I think, tumble things around in the way of miracles that must make our eyes as big as saucers. *Verbum sap.* SQUIBOR.

LODGE POLE, NEE.

#### WHY SOLDIERS DESERT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I noticed in a recent issue of the New York *Sun* several letters from soldiers who claim to be mechanics, and to have received unjust treatment from the Government in the matter of extra-duty pay. One man says he understood that as soon as he joined pay would be given him for his skilled labor; and as his expectations are not realized, he is unable to send to Germany for one of his relatives. Another claims that to this one thing are attributable nearly all the desertions. If you will refer to any descriptive list of deserters that may be in your possession, I think you will find that there are not many more mechanics figuring there than men of other occupations. In fact, men of the only trades of use in the Army very seldom desert. The above-mentioned victims of the rapacity of the Government also complain of being detailed on daily duty, and compelled to work without additional pay. I know from experience that not one in ten of them would willingly exchange that duty for guard and the like. Every man in the Army knows that we are better paid and treated than any troops in the world, and the deserters are actuated by other motives than those alleged in the above-mentioned articles. If soldiers afflicted with "cacothés scribendi" can find no more plausible grounds of complaint than insufficient pay, they should be a well contented body of men; and such, with a few exceptions, I consider them to be. TYPO.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., August 16, 1870.

#### ANECDOTES OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

(From the New York Times.)

##### HIS SELF-RELIANCE AND DETERMINATION.

FROM his childhood, Admiral Farragut has been remarkably self-reliant and determined, and, although of very fine amiable disposition, never would consent that others should do for him what he could perform for himself. Industry was a decided trait in his character. When not on active duty, he had always been a student, and while in foreign ports never neglected to acquire the language of the people. At one time he spoke Spanish, French, Italian, and Arabic with great fluency; the latter language he acquired when he was eighteen years of age, during a residence of nine months in Tunis. In connection with his Arabic, the following anecdote is related: On approaching some islands in the Mediterranean, the captain of the ship remarked on deck that he did not know how they were to converse with the people, as they had no interpreter. At that moment a boat came alongside with some of the natives, and an officer replied, "Captain, we have an officer on board who seems to speak all languages intuitively; he is doubtless in league with the 'Old Boy,' but suppose you send for him and see if he cannot communicate with these people." So Lieutenant Farragut was called for, and told in a peculiar manner that he must show if what he was accused of was true. He looked into the boat, and seeing an old Arabian woman, immediately commenced conversing, and transacted for the ship all the trading. Imagine the surprise of all on board, as Farragut did not tell them that it was Arabic he was speaking; and so he kept up the joke for some time, amused to hear them often repeat "that he was indebted to the devil for such a gift."

##### ON THE ESSEX.

Just prior to the breaking out of the war of 1812, his father was called to the command of a gunboat at New Orleans, and thither he removed with his family. Young David, then about eight years of age, began to "thirst for glory," and begged to be allowed to go on a war ship. His prayer was finally granted, and a berth secured for him on the world-famed *Essex*, under the famous Commodore David D. Porter, who was a personal friend of the elder Farragut and great admirer of the boy, in whom he thought he saw the making of a brave and capable naval officer. Farragut's first combat was with Porter in the brief but brilliant engagement with the English sloop-of-war *Alert*, on the 13th of April, 1812, when he was but eleven years old, and his second the fierce conflict in Valparaiso harbor between the *Essex* and the two British sloops *Phoebe* and *Cherub*, where finally the *Essex* struck her colors, only to save the few remaining precious lives that had not been sacrificed to the fury of the force under the British Captain Hallyar, with double their number of men. In this fight, the particulars of which are, or ought to be, familiar to every school-boy, Farragut was by Porter's side, aiding in every possible way the brave commander, and was conspicuous among the most heroic of the plucky band. He was selected for most dangerous service, and invariably performed his work quickly and well, exhibiting no fear, but, on the contrary, a desire to be ever in the hottest of the fight. When at last it was determined to surrender the brave little brig, and the American colors were hauled down, the boy sobbed as if his heart were breaking, only then fully comprehending the extent of the loss, and that the "Yankees" were completely beaten. Midshipman Farragut was slightly wounded in this engagement, and with other officers was sent home on parole, while Admiral Porter, in his official report, took occasion to pay a high compliment to his rare bravery, and

regretted that the extreme youth of the boy would prevent the promotion he had so richly earned.

Many instances are related of the boy's remarkable bravery, capability, and readiness to undertake whatever was proposed for him to do, however difficult or dangerous. When he was but thirteen years old a remarkable commission for a boy to perform was intrusted to him. He was made master of the *Barclay*, one of the many English vessels that had fallen prizes to the *Essex*, and was ordered to navigate her from Guayaquil bay to Valparaiso, convoyed by the *Essex*, Jr., another prize. This arrangement gave great dissatisfaction to Captain Randall, the former commander of the *Barclay*, who was chagrined at being under the orders of a mere boy, and he swore that he would not follow the *Essex* into port, and threatened to "shoot the first man who touched a brace." However, nothing daunted, the boy master ordered the men to fill away the topsail, and when he got up with the *Essex*, Jr., reported Randall's conduct. The latter excused himself by saying that he only intended to "frighten the boy." But the boy showed clearly enough that he was not to be frightened, and continued the voyage, performing every duty of prize-master, and employing the once rebellious Randall as "adviser in navigation" whenever necessary.

THE New Orleans *Times* of August 10 reports that on the evening previous (Tuesday) a difficulty took place at the quarters of Company E, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, at the Jackson Barracks, between Privates David Kelly and Joseph Bowen, during which the former was shot and instantly killed by Bowen. It seems that on Monday night, after the company had been paid off, Kelly, Bowen, and several other men were drinking in a downtown saloon. Kelly had ordered some drinks, and requested Bowen to pay for them, which the latter refused to do, and was abused and slapped in the face by Kelly, who, it is said, was a very quarrelsome man when in liquor. Bowen then went to a police officer near by and offered him \$5 to lend him a pistol to shoot Kelly. The officer took it as a joke, and told Bowen to go home to the barracks. During Tuesday there had been some quarrel between the two men. Bowen, who is spoken of by his comrades as a peaceful young man, states that Kelly had been "picking at him all day."

About 7:30 o'clock Kelly was standing in the gallery of the building used as company quarters for Company E, when Bowen stepped up with a loaded musket, and, saying "I'm going to shoot you," pointed the musket right at the breast of Kelly and fired. Kelly fell down at once, and expired almost instantly. Private Mike Ford, who stood looking over the banisters of the gallery, was hit by the ball, which passed clear through the body of Kelly in the abdomen, and is not expected to live. The murderer ran through the open door and sleeping room, where he threw away the musket, and down the stairs, when he was caught and at once lodged in a separate cell in the guardhouse. Captain G. S. Peirce, commanding Company E, at once made an investigation of the affair. Testimony was taken, and the following charge was preferred against the accused:

Charge—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, to wit—Murder.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "While public opinion is stoutly canvassing the respective merits of the Chassepot and needle-gun, and reading with doubting horror the accounts that are given of the deadly effect of the mitrailleuse, our attention is drawn by a very interesting article published in the *Times* of Thursday last, to an agent which, if we are to judge from the results of the experiments that have been made, bids fairly to rival, if not surpass, any other that is known in causing the destruction of human life. We allude to the Pertuiset powder, which produced effects at the recent trial not only startling in the extreme, but of a nature to prove that a new field of observation and inquiry will be probably opened up to medical science in the event of the Prussians using this powder in projectiles fired from the Gatling. One of the objects of the writer in drawing attention to this matter appears to have been a wish to impress upon the Government the prudence and humanity, if not the necessity, of permitting officers of the non-combatant service to become attached to headquarters in the French and Prussian armies, so that they may be enabled to study the effects of a missile which are so terrible and so novel as to render obsolete all the old knowledge of gun-shot wounds. We perfectly agree with the observation that there ought to be no difficulty about the matter."

THE acting Second Comptroller has stated that the proceeds of the sales of ordnance and ordnance stores under the act of July 20, 1868, cannot be used for current expenses of the Ordnance Department during the present fiscal year; but that the entire net amount must be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the surplus fund. He also decides that balances standing on the Treasury books to the credit of ordnance depots are not to be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1870, for the present fiscal year, these balances not having been on the books of the Department for two years without being drawn against.

THE Commissioner-General of the Land Office has written an opinion upon that clause of the Army bill which allows all persons who served honorably for three months in the Army or Navy during the late war, to enter, free, 160 acres of the land now held along the lines of land grant railroads at \$2 50 per acre. The course to be pursued by applicants is the same as under the existing homestead law, except that a special form of affidavit, setting forth military service, is required. The requirements of the law regarding settlement and cultivation are named in this class of entries as in all others. Proper forms to meet the new applications are to be forwarded at once to registers and receivers.



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The sexes recite together, but study and board separately. The situation is charming and healthful, in the city suburbs. We take pleasure in referring to Dr. E. J. BAILY, Surgeon U. S. A., Wilmington, Del.; BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, Sandy Springs, Md.; SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Indian Agent, Omaha, Neb. For Admission, etc., apply to TAYLOR & JACKSON, Principals and Proprietors, Wilmington, Del.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE AZTEC CLUB.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the AZTEC CLUB will be held at the Astor House, New York, at 9 1/4 A. M., on the 14th September next, and at 6 P. M. same day, at the residence of the President, in Philadelphia.

All members are cordially invited to attend.  
General ROBERT PATTERSON, President,  
P. S. HAGNER, Treasurer, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia.

N. Y. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, ON  
the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point,  
Superintendent

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY ASSIGNED, will transfer, for an inducement, with an officer on waiting orders. Address I. H. EARNEST, Atlanta, Ga.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, (colored,) high on the list in his regiment, desires to transfer with a cavalry officer, not less than sixth in his regiment. For further particulars, address C. L. M. Fort Clark, Texas.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF THE TENTH U. S. Cavalry, who wishes to leave the service, will, if sufficient inducement is offered, exchange with any Second Lieutenant of Infantry unassigned. Address CABALLO, Office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, STATIONED IN Texas, is desirous of effecting a transfer into some regiment stationed North or West. Address ALCALDE, office of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY, NEAR the top of the list, will transfer with any First Lieutenant of Infantry or Artillery, on certain conditions. Address THADDEUS, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

TRANSFER.—A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, well up, will, for satisfactory inducements, transfer with any First Lieutenant of Cavalry or Infantry, assigned or unassigned. Address SHRAPNEL, office ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, stating offer.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF AN OLD INFANTRY regiment (below the Sixth), ranking March, 1867, desires to transfer with a Second Lieutenant on waiting orders. Address MINNESOTA, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In the French report of the causes of the disaster to MACMAHON's corps and the French army occurs the statement that at the moment of attack, General DOUAY's division was busily engaged in preparing a comfortable camp; and the troops were actually startled by a tremendous discharge of artillery from the advancing Prussians, as the patrols who had been posted along the entire front had failed to signal the approach of the enemy. With this fact in view, M. ABOUT writes from the field that "we were surprised at Wissembourg by the enemy, whom there were no vedettes to watch, no skirmishers to meet, and no plan to repel."

We draw the attention of our readers to this circumstance, because we believe it to be well established that it would be almost impossible to run in upon an American army in the manner described, on account of the vigilant watch kept habitually at our signal stations along the front. The late war gave a thousand instances where movements of the enemy were reported in time to guard effectually against surprise, even when they were visible only from mountain-tops near our lines.

The French army is perhaps behind any in Europe in its signal system, using still the old devices of pieces of canvas (of the shelter-tent) fixed upon a musket and held without motion in certain positions; or the still feebler device of a cap or something of the kind, mounted in the same antiquated manner. Any cadet of our service would tell them that both these plans are useless for signalling, as these signals would go out of sight at a distance of little more than a mile. The field telegraphic system seems equally ill adapted to rapidity of action, as we are informed that the lines are subterranean along the entire front of the army.

A worse defect than any of these, however, seems to exist in the fact that the signalling is done without organization, and by men who have not received special training and are without responsibility in the matter. And in view of the results of this deficiency, it is well to make the instructions now in progress in the Army and Navy complete, general, and thorough.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

We have prepared an Index of Volume XI. of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which closed with our last number, which we can furnish to those who wish to bind, on the receipt of Ten Cents, to cover the cost of postage and mailing. When the volumes are sent to us to be bound, the Index will be added without charge. As many of the subscribers to the JOURNAL have no use for an Index, we have not thought it advisable to occupy our space with it.

## FARRAGUT.

A FEW years before our Revolutionary War, GEORGE FARRAGUT, native of the little island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, following the sea from his early years, drifted to the New World. When the war came on he entered the Revolutionary army, and served through the struggle, attaining the rank of major. One of the substantial results of his adoption of the patriotic fortunes was a Government title to lands in any part of the national territory yet public domain. Major FARRAGUT made his selection in East Tennessee, a district whose ownership was yet to be disputed with the Indians, and repaired forthwith to his precarious estate with his young Scotch wife, whom he had just wedded in North Carolina. Amid such scenes as the Western frontier afforded, under family auspices the most humble, without a single feature of human or natural association that should suggest—much less, inspire—his future career, he who was to reach the most illustrious naval position his country could award, was born, the 5th day of July, 1801.

Perhaps it was the fulfilling of the law of the hereditary transmission of traits that led the old sailor's son to follow the sea. Fortunately, Captain DAVID PORTER was his father's friend, and was able to procure for the young FARRAGUT a place in the Navy altogether beyond the reach of his own family influence. When he was eleven years of age, at the solicitation of PORTER, FARRAGUT was made a midshipman. It was another sort of midshipman from the thoroughly taught and drilled youngster whom Annapolis now turns out, but it was a sort that developed well. FARRAGUT did not take his first step in a school-ship, as middies nowadays do; but, what was better at that time, he took it in the *Essex*. The second war with England had just broken out. For two years on board that historical craft, in her memorable Pacific cruise, under the tuition and with the example of the intrepid PORTER, the boy was learning what great results can be achieved by small means when unyielding bravery and intelligent self-reliance direct.

On the return of peace, PORTER, still his appreciating patron, placed the boy in a Pennsylvania institution, at which for a year he studied military and naval science. His next naval service was on board the *Washington*, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron. Two years on board the *Washington*, under the careful tuition of the Rev. CHARLES FOLSOM, served to repair in some measure the default of his Tennessee education, and round off the rough tuition of the Pacific.

FARRAGUT got his lieutenancy in 1825, though an earlier year (1821) is improbably cited by some of our contemporaries. In 1821, '22, '23 he served on board the *Greyhound*, against the pirates of the Caribbean sea, under KEARNEY. From 1823 to 1833 he was on shore duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard. During this interval from sea-service he married his first wife. In 1833 he was again ordered to sea. After two years aboard the *Vandalia*, of the Brazilian squadron, he was again detailed to yard duty at Norfolk. During this second intermission of sea-service, his wife having died, he was married to her sister, by whom he had his only issue, LOYALL FARRAGUT. In 1838 he was on shipboard again, as lieutenant-commander of the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, on the West India station. Promoted in 1840, he made a three years' cruise in the South Atlantic, in command of the *Dacotah*. A year's leave of absence

was followed by another term of shore duty at Norfolk, and that by a twelvemonth as commander of the *Saratoga* in the West Indies. From 1848 to 1851 he was at Norfolk again. In 1851 he was ordered to Washington, as inspector of ordnance, a duty, perhaps, he was not specially fitted for. From 1854 to 1858 he was on duty at San Francisco, at the end of which term, having at last got his grade of captain, he was ordered to the command of the *Brooklyn*, of the home squadron.

The opening of the Rebellion found FARRAGUT again at Norfolk. A Southerner himself by birth, allied by marriage to a Southern family, having, as the foregoing résumé of his years of service shows, spent hardly a year of it at the North, when so many of his comrades and compatriots found their mistaken duty due to their section rather than their country, it had not been strange if FARRAGUT had gone with such veterans as TATNALL and BUCHANAN. It is quite possible that, like many another who remained true to his country, he contemplated painfully the choice he was to make. But the resolve taught by PORTER in the Pacific was not wanting. He made hasty disposition of his affairs at Norfolk and came immediately North, and the best proof of his single-hearted fidelity to the Union is found in the fact that the Confederate Government, correctly estimating the man it could not seduce, forthwith confiscated his Southern property.

It is not needful for us here to detail the professional career of FARRAGUT during the late war. How important a part he took in the naval service of the Union is matter of too recent history. We will only say that the forcing of the Rebel defences of Mobile Bay was the crowning achievement of his career, and forcibly illustrated his character as a naval leader. An unaffected, honest gentleman, a sincere, practical Christian, a determined though kindly commander, a captain of proof courage, "who dared to lead where any dared to follow," it was not surprising that he speedily leaped into position as an idolized popular hero. If we were to compare him with any modern hero, NELSON disobeying orders at Copenhagen, or breaking the allied line at Trafalgar with his victory, furnishes the nearest parallel. But Admiral FARRAGUT would never have tolerated a Lady HAMILTON or signed himself BRONTE. There have been greater marine strategists, or, more properly, tacticians, than NELSON and FARRAGUT. Yet each of these heroes was invested with a natural perception of the right course to take, an intuition of the enemy's weak point, which, if not genius, was next allied to it. And both developed a dash and daring which are their distinctive qualities, and were the great causes of the great results. Once satisfied that a course must be pursued, it was utterly impossible to hold FARRAGUT back from it. Thus, when, off Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay, the *Tecumseh* went down before the eyes of the fleet, victim to a torpedo, FARRAGUT, in the *Hartford*, held on his course undaunted, forcing, by so rare an exhibition of courage, admiration even from the enemy.

Born for the crisis, we can now see the great merit which fitted FARRAGUT for his day. He was bold, decisive, self-reliant, and directed by intuition rather than by severe scientific processes. Singularly fitted for an adventure so desperate as the assault upon the defences of Mobile, it is doubtful if his mind was of an order to have elaborated, as DUPONT's did, out of the insignificant English precedent at Odessa, the splendid attack in concentric fleet movement upon Port Royal. As an organizer and improver he was confessedly deficient. We can sympathize with his love for wooden ships, the more especially as he, of all others, has demonstrated the power of wooden walls against land batteries; yet we cannot help seeing that wooden ships are fast passing away. As a sailor of the "old school," he instinctively repelled the idea of iron-clad protection, and despised submarine engines of defence. Witness the half-concealed disgust with which, as if apologizing for protecting, not his own ship, but the *Brooklyn*, against torpedoes, he says in his report to the Secretary: "I have always deemed it unworthy of a chivalrous nation, but it does not always do to give your enemy a superiority over you." It is no secret that he was both an illogical and strenuous opponent of the DAHLGREN theory of ordnance, at first objecting to any change in our ships' batteries,



and afterward opposing each increase of calibre as it came along. These were his defects, which honest criticism cannot deny or be blind to—easily ascribed to his long experience with walls of wood and the natural tendency of men to cling to the system and theory of which they have been part.

Yet there is no hero in our valhalla who will be honored with a more honest respect, a purer reverence, than the nation's first Admiral. And many a day will come and go ere we shall look again upon an example so modest, so brave, so thoroughly patriotic. The clumsy cuirass and the ugly turret are fast banishing the fair broadsides and graceful lines of wood from the seas, and they in their turn may have to give way to the torpedo and the submarine boat. After our mariners of to-day come scientists instead of sailors. But when, turning away from the roster of philosophers, chemists, and electricians for the romance and chivalry of the old type, we look backwards, we shall contemplate with pride and enthusiasm the gallant sailors of FARRAGUT's day.

#### THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE German victories of last week have forced the shattered armies of France to cross the Moselle, and assume a position of defence among the hills and forests of the Meuse, where they are making the best stand they can against the enemy swarming upon them from every point; hoping at least to delay them long enough to complete the organization of the new army which TROCHU and CANROBERT have in hand at Châlons, on the Marne. This is the complexion of the news which we gather from such scattered telegrams as escape through the closely-guarded lines of the French and German armies. The full measure of the success gained by the Germans along the French frontier, and which we recorded last week, is but just becoming apparent. Before the German advance at Wissembourg and Saarbrück, MACMAHON held the right of the French line with the First corps, occupying a position to enable him to operate upon the upper Rhine; supported by the Seventh corps, General DOUAY's, stationed along the railroad running between the upper Rhine and the Vosges, with headquarters at Belfort, ninety miles to the southwest. The Fifth French corps d'armée was next on MACMAHON's left, with headquarters at Bitsche, on the railroad running between Strasbourg, Sarreguemines, and Metz, via Haguenau. On the left of the Fifth corps was the Second corps, General FROSSARD's.

The immediate object of the German attack which followed the capture of Wissembourg was to interpose between MACMAHON and the main body of the French army on his left. The army of the Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM (not that of FREDERICK CHARLES, as printed last week), holding the German left, struck MACMAHON heavily on the 6th of August at Wörth and Froschwiller. They assaulted the French troops posted on the heights at Gersdorf, just west of Wörth, compelling them to change front; then feinting on their left to cover an attack which doubled up their right, they forced them finally to fall back toward the southwest to Saverne and Niederbronn. A brigade of cavalry from DOUAY's corps and a division of DE FAILLY's corps arrived on the field at the close of the day and covered the retreat. General ABEL DOUAY, who commanded MACMAHON's Second division, was, it seems, killed; or committed suicide after the disaster by walking into the enemy's lines, if we are to believe a highly-colored French narrative. Marshal MACMAHON had a horse killed under him.

The attack of the Crown Prince on MACMAHON was supported by a simultaneous attack by the Germans, under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, on the corps of General FROSSARD. This attack was from the direction of Saarbrück, according to the report of a correspondent of the *London Times*, who was an eye-witness to the engagement. It was, as all the German attacks seem to have been, "a surprise to the French. Ninety thousand Prussians confronted the French Second corps, composed of 30,000 men, under General FROSSARD. The Prussians, by rapid movements, suddenly appeared in the woods near the town, and opened a terrific fire of artillery and small arms upon the French. FROSSARD's command was quickly formed into line, and his columns advanced to the assault of the Prussian position. The Prussians from the cover of the forest opened a

withering fire upon the assaulting columns, which repeatedly reformed and advanced only to be repulsed. A hundred times did the French troops, with heroic valor, advance close up to the edge of the woods, and with desperate impetuosity threw themselves upon the Prussians, and were always repulsed. They became dispirited and could not be reformed. The Prussian artillery was served with terrible precision, and the fire of the infantry was telling. General FROSSARD's army corps was frightfully decimated. His ranks were torn to pieces. The French troops complain loudly of the incapacity of their commanders."

As the result of these attacks, FROSSARD was driven back on Metz, and MACMAHON separated from the main army, and compelled to fall back on the railroad toward Nancy, made a halt at Saverne until Sunday night, the 7th, when he retired before the advancing army of the Crown Prince. The corps under MACMAHON were badly shattered, and while the confused telegrams give us no exact information as to their position, they indicate that a portion of his army were driven north of Saverne among the Vosges. A doubtful despatch reports that 30,000 of them had appeared at Strasbourg.

The railroad between Strasbourg and Nancy is in the possession of the Crown Prince, who occupied Nancy Saturday, the 13th—with his cavalry, probably—making a requisition on the town for 50,000 francs, and large quantities of rations and forage. The German cavalry have raided on the railroad connecting Metz with Châlons. On Friday, the 12th, they were reported at Frouard, where this road joins that from Strasbourg to Metz, thirty-eight miles south of Metz. The most reliable statements place MACMAHON at Toul, twenty-one miles west of Nancy, on the railroad to Châlons. Toul is a fortified town on the Moselle, commanding the approaches to the railroad from the east. Eleven miles to the east, between Toul and Nancy, at Liverdun, are two fine bridges which carry the railroad for the distance of a mile over the Moselle, the Marne-Rhine canal, and the valley of the river. These bridges are reported to have been destroyed by the French. The German cavalry are reported to have cut the railroad at Pont-à-Mousson, half-way between Metz and Nancy. They were probably the advance of Prince FREDERICK's army coming from Saarbrück. The railroad was torn up to cut off the French troops hurrying to reinforce the army at Metz, and 7,000 on the way were forced to turn back.

While the Crown Prince advanced toward Nancy, the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and VON STEINMETZ closed in on Metz, around which the French were concentrating. A heavy rain storm which commenced on Wednesday, the 11th, and continued through Thursday, interfered with military operations. On Sunday the Germans discovered that the French were crossing to the left bank of the Moselle, and assaulted them while astride the river, on the 14th and 15th. Such information as we have in regard to these engagements is contained in the following despatches:

LONGUEVILLE, August 14—10 P. M.  
The army began to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half of our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours they were repulsed, with great loss to them.

HERNY, Monday, August 15—7:30 P. M.  
I have just returned from the battle field near Metz. The advance of the Seventh Corps attacked the enemy, who instantly reinforced from the fortress. The thirteenth division and part of the Fourteenth sustained the advance.

The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line. The enemy was repulsed at all points and pursued to the *glaces* of the detached works of the fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded. Our wounded were instantly cared for. By daybreak the troops returned to their bivouacs. All fought with incredible and admirable energy. I have gone among them and congratulated them with all my soul. I have spoken to Generals Steinmetz, Zastrow, Manteuffel, and Goeben.

BEFORE METZ, August 15—4 P. M.  
Our advance, finding themselves before Metz, and believing the enemy, who were encamped under the walls, about to retreat, General Galtz's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal Bazaine's corps. A violent combat ensued. The second brigade then advanced under Ostensacken, and immediately the divisions of Generals Kamecke and Wrangel participated, driving the enemy at all points. Meanwhile, the French General L'Admirault endeavored to flank the First Corps, but was repulsed by the reserves, which advanced with drums beating, under General Manteuffel. The enemy was splendidly attacked, and driven into the fortress. Many were captured. Our troops advanced to Bellecroix and Borney within range of the forts. [Fort Bellecroix is a detached fort on the east side of the Moselle, and commands the approach to Metz from the German frontier.]

On Saturday, the day before these engagements, it

was reported that the united armies of Prince FREDERICK and VON STEINMETZ were at Herny, twenty miles from Metz on the railroad to Saarbrück. It is here that King WILLIAM's dispatch was dated August 15. On Tuesday, August 16, the *Paris Presse* gave the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians:

After the battle of Forbach on the 6th inst., the army of Prince Frederick Charles advanced and established its quarters at St. Avold. After the battle of Wissembourg the army of the Prince Royal went by way of Saverne to Nancy. While this army, having no opposition on its front, advanced on its route to Paris as far as Bar le Duc, Frederick Charles, making a bold curve, endeavored to turn the French troops at Metz, thus cutting the communications between MacMahon and Bazaine. To avoid this Bazaine left Metz, going toward Verdun and Châlons. Before reaching Longueville the corps of Generals L'Admirault and De Jean encountered the army of Frederick Charles. Thus began the battle on Sunday, which, according to appearances, was followed by the great battle of Monday.

On Tuesday, the 16th, the Germans attacked the French, retreating west from Metz toward Verdun, advancing upon them from Pont-à-Mousson, south of Metz. The following official despatches in regard to this engagement have been published at Berlin:

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Wednesday Evening.  
General Alvensleben advanced yesterday with the Third Corps toward the east side of Metz. On the line of the enemy's retreat toward Verdun he encountered severe fighting with the divisions of Generals Decaen, L'Admirault, Frossard, Canrobert, and the Imperial Guard. General Alvensleben was sustained successively by the Tenth Army Corps and by a detachment of the Eighth and the Ninth, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles. The enemy was driven in upon Metz in spite of his great superiority of forces, after a severe combat of twelve hours. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The Prussian Generals Doering and Widel were killed, and Generals Rausch and Gruscher wounded. King William to-day saluted the troops on the field of battle, which is gloriously maintained.

BERLIN, August 18.  
The details of the conflict at Pont-à-Mousson have just been received. Marshal Bazaine, endeavoring to fall back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning by the Fifth division, and forced to face about. The Prussians were admirably firm, though they sustained the attack of four French corps, among them the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for six hours the Prussian Fifth division was reinforced from the Tenth Corps. These reinforcements arrived opportunely.

The French found that a prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz, with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon.

General Manteuffel telegraphs to the Government here relative to the battle of the 14th, dating his despatch near Metz yesterday afternoon. The French in heavy masses issued from Metz, and after a bloody engagement of three hours the First Corps routed the enemy's right. Our troops fought with superb courage, carrying the enemy's positions by assault splendidly. I write without waiting to remove my helmet.

The French report is as follows:

Sunday the French army engaged the Prussians before Metz. The latter suffered heavy losses. The French retired on Verdun. On Monday the Emperor was at Gravelotte with 60,000 men. Subsequently occurred engagements at Longueville and at other places, the French constantly fighting and retreating—contesting every step. On Tuesday the Emperor passed through Verdun and reached Rheims, where he now is.

The different battles around Metz were fought by the troops of the Third and Fourth corps. About forty thousand French troops were engaged. The Prussian loss was very great, and is computed at twenty thousand. The French loss is comparatively small, owing to the aid afforded by the cannon of the adjacent fortresses.

The investment of Strasbourg is so slack that French troops have entered and reinforced the garrison. Provisions have also been carried there without attempt at capture. A paymaster of the French army left there with a large amount of treasure without any hindrance whatever. It seems that as the Prussians have no siege trains they have given up the idea of a regular siege. Having attacked Pfalzburg unsuccessfully, the Prussians have retired six millimetres to the valley of Dorsenheim to assure their communications. It is pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

Our only clue to the location of the Longueville referred to in these despatches, is the little stream called the Longeau, thirty miles west of Metz, and south of Etain, around which the French were reported to be concentrating. Gravelotte is six miles west of Metz, and half way between Metz and Mars-la-Tour. Briey is fifteen miles northwest of Metz, and the same distance a little north of east from Etain. To sum up the situation in one word: The French have fallen back across the Moselle, pressed by the Germans, endeavoring to prevent them from re-forming in a new position, and striving to cut them off from Châlons and the line of the Marne, while hurrying up their own forces for a new trial of strength. It is the story of the seven days battles in front of Richmond over again, with a broader field for tactical manoeuvres.

A telegram from Paris, August 18, announces that in an official despatch just received, BAZAINE claims a great victory over Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and General STEINMETZ, between Doncourt and Brunville, places eighteen miles south-east of Lunéville, which is twenty-five miles from Nancy, on the railroad to Strasbourg. If this news is to be depended upon, it shows that the French have secured their possession of the railroad, which, running west and north, passes through Lunéville, Châlons, and Rheims (where, at last accounts, the Emperor was) to Paris.



## DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

(By telegraph to the Tribune, August 16.)

OUR correspondent says (writing from the headquarters of the Crown Prince, August 16): "The swift and skilful movement against Weissenburg, resulting in complete success to the German arms, was but a forerunner of the storm which threatened the northern part of Alsace. On the second day after that of Weissenburg came the battle of Woerth, and the Crown Prince gained a victory over the ablest general in France. It is admitted that the French fought with reckless courage, and that they inflicted heavy loss on their opponents; but the fact of this hard fighting and of this heavy loss shows how serious a defeat was sustained by MacMahon.

"I traversed the field while the dead still lay unburied on the trampled ground, and could form a good notion of how the fight had gone by the ghastly evidences which remained. Woerth is at the bottom of a fertile valley, between two ridges of cultivated ground. There is much of wooded land in the neighborhood; and especially behind the French position, or on the western side of the valley, there is a strip of forest which forms a cover for retreating troops.

"The little river Bruder, not big enough in summer time to float a skiff, flows through the village, and a highroad comes winding down toward the village on the eastern side of the valley, flanked by trees. Here was the Prussian position. Stretching far to right and left along this road were heaps of spiked helmets to be seen; and cart loads of needle-guns were collected under the trees. At a distance the French musketry fire had told more heavily than the German; and I heard that the French artillery had been very well served.

"But though the burying parties were busy with the German dead on the eastern side of Woerth, there was more than an exchange of slaughterous work on the western side. Here the Prussians and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force, and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. The high spirit and rigid discipline of the one army had been more than a match for the desperate resistance of the other. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been mowed down in their wild attempts to check the enemy's advance. It had been a tolerably equal fight in some places, for the ground was strewn with German dead; but more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. Black Turcos and wide-trousered Zouaves lay thick at many points, and the cuirassiers had suffered much. There were steel breastplates and brass helmets scattered thickly on the line of retreat, while the dead horses in all directions might be counted by hundreds.

"And so westward through the wood went the traces of increasing disaster; officers and men lying grimly where they had fallen. Some, in quiet, shady spots, as though upon a picnic, seemed asleep. Pools of blood remained where the wounded had been found. There were knapsacks, rifles, and overcoats, either thrown away in flight or left by the wounded on the field. Then I came upon a spot where the French had rallied and where the dead of both sides lay thick. Turcos were there who had evidently fought to the last, and had tried to fire their pieces as they lay. Frenchmen of the line regiments had here and there fallen in numbers, as though they had halted and faced about in regular order.

"But the aspect of the fields beyond the wood seemed to indicate a hasty retreat. Wagons were overturned. Baggage was thrown out upon the roadside, and many knapsacks were to be seen. No one who had passed over that battle-ground of Woerth when I did could have failed to realize that a great disaster had befallen the French arms, though my observations were made when most of the wounded had been removed.

"On so large a scene of action it would have been impossible to judge of the exact loss sustained. I see no reason, however, to doubt the official return on the German side, which gives about 10,000 Frenchmen and 7,000 Germans *hors du combat*, and about 7,000 prisoners taken by the victors—4,000 in the battle and 3,000 in the pursuit. These losses, with the further loss of cannon and colors, made the battle of Woerth an evil day for France. Well might the wounded Germans raise themselves to cheer the Crown Prince as he passed, and cry that Germany was safe. It will often be told how the armies met on the 6th of August, and how MacMahon made his unsuccessful effort to repel the invasion of Alsace; how the Prussians held the left of the line, and the Bavarian and Württembergers the right, and how a few Baden troops held in reserve by the Crown Prince were brought up just in time to share the honors of the day. There was a fierce attack on both sides, it being difficult to say which party began the fight. Gradually, as the German troops pressed round upon their opponents' line of retreat, the French were forced to so hasty a retrograde movement that the retreat became very nearly a rout.

"The needle-gun proved itself to be fully the equal of the Chassepot, and perhaps more than that—at least, so say the German soldiers, with apparently good reason. Moreover, the Prussians knew their weapon better, having long been accustomed to it; and the Crown Prince handled his army so as to make the most of the deadly fire of his infantry. The cavalry was not used for an attack in the first instance, but was sent in pursuit when the enemy began his retreat.

"It was a victory due to the patriotic ardor of the German troops as much as to anything in their discipline or tactics; but we must not forget that the French showed ardor likewise, and the scale was turned for the Germans at Woerth by their intelligent understanding of the breech-loader drill, and by their steadiness in firing. These matters take time to learn. We see the glorious results which Germany is reaping from her careful preparation.

"The prisoners were assembled near the first station of the reopened railway through Weissenburg. I could distinguish many Turcos and Zouaves among them, though the greater part were soldiers of the line. We drove past them very slowly, for the road was blocked with ammunition wagons; and I noticed that they seem-

ed wofully discouraged. There were no songs and no laughter to be heard among them, and the few that were occupying themselves in picking fruit in trees that they had climbed, had not a very lively air for Frenchmen in such a position as fruit-picking. Then came the convoys of wounded men moving to the rear. Suffering had made them brothers in misfortune. The Germans and Frenchmen mingled, sat or lay quietly side by side, as if they were old comrades; the only enemy, and the common enemy, being the jolting wagon.

"As we neared Woerth, there was a constant stream of wagons, bringing down wounded men—Prussians and Bavarians, Turcos and Frenchmen of the line. They bore the misery of the road in equal silence. It was rare to hear a cry, though the poor fellows' faces showed much pain. They were a sadder sight in their blood-stained bandages than the men who lay grimly on the hillside.

"Woerth itself was a mere hospital, and all the inhabitants were either nursing the wounded or burying the dead. It was an evil fate for the picturesque little place, that more than 100,000 men on one side and the other should have settled their quarrel so near at hand.

"Of coming movements I must not say a word. The event of yesterday was the capture of the little fortress of Leuchtenburg, where a large amount of military stores are reported to have been captured. The assailants fired heavily into the place, and we heard their guns booming all yesterday forenoon."

## THE NAVAL SIDE OF THE WAR.

(From the London Spectator.)

THE French have forty-five iron-clads afloat, and the Prussians six. Such is the essence of many statements about the maritime preponderance of France over Prussia. Apparently nothing more should be needed to show that France may work her will at sea and on the coast of North Germany, confining the German fleet to its harbors, attacking the coast fortifications, and landing hostile expeditions at any suitable points that may be found. And, in fact, most magnificent naval projects are attributed to France. Large Prussian forces are to be kept occupied by harassing coast attacks; nay, a French army is to be landed in the Baltic and march on Berlin, while the Prussian legions on the Rhine are vainly trying to arrest the onset of the main army of France. From the first outbreak of the war such has been the common report of the daily papers, and it finds a good deal of credence, the French assumption of superiority imposing itself even more in naval matters than it did at first with respect to the campaign on land. But we confess we are disposed to receive with some skepticism the accounts of what the French will achieve in this war at sea. Granting that the German fleet will be shut up in its ports, it does not follow that the French navy can inflict any vital injury on Prussia.

The coast of the North-German Confederation to the North Sea is, we believe, almost too difficult for practical approach, and all accounts agree that the French will prefer to operate in the Baltic. Now, our own experience in the Crimean war might have shown that fleets can be sent to the Baltic without hurting an enemy much. That sea is not a comfortable one for hostile occupation, nor are its coasts easily accessible. No doubt the country against which the French are now fighting is not the antagonist of 1855, but the Baltic coast of Prussia is not much more inviting than that of its northern neighbor, and its great harbors and coast fortresses—Kiel, Stralsund, Stettin, Dantzig, Königsberg—if not fortified like Cronstadt, are at least strongly fortified, and likely to show some fight before they are occupied. The idle promenade of a French fleet in the Baltic is quite conceivable, assuming that it has nothing whatever to apprehend from a hostile fleet; but "harassing coast attacks," and the reduction of coast fortresses, however much they may be indulged in, would in no respect be vital in a war like the present. What need Germany care if she neglects them all and manages to win on the Rhine? Such attacks could be made serious after Prussia was greatly worsted on the Rhine—if one army after another was put *hors de combat*, and the defeated wrecks were vainly opposing a grand French advance to Berlin; but in such a case they would hardly be needed to put a finishing stroke to the campaign, for the line of the Rhine once gained, all Germany is open to the French. Again, if anything more than a coast attack is ventured on, if a serious invasion of Germany is contemplated, then the task is itself so formidable, even if wholly unopposed by sea, that we confess to some doubts of the ability of France to accomplish it. An army of 100,000 men at least would be needed to hold its own and push its way, into the interior, under the necessary condition that the Prussians will have more than equal numbers to meet it, while leaving more than equal numbers to oppose French troops on the Rhine. Do people conceive what a task it would be to transport half that number a week's sail from France, and keep them supplied in the face of an enemy like Prussia? Suppose a good fortified port on the Baltic to be captured, which would be an essential condition of success very difficult to fulfil, where is France to get the transports? People seldom realize what such expeditions are. Perhaps forty or fifty big steamers could carry all the men, but cavalry, artillery, baggage trains, ammunition, provisions—all essential to the very start of an army in an enemy's country—take up an immense space.

To transport the English army from the Turkish coast to the Crimea—less than 30,000 men, including only one thousand cavalry, and without sufficient means for land transport on arrival—no fewer than 150 large ships were necessary. At least four times that number would be required for a fully-equipped army of 100,000 men, and France has only 400 ships in her marine altogether—fighting ships, transports, coasting vessels, and everything told. The expedition, it is said, will be conveyed in separate trips, but really such nonsense should not be talked. No general would risk an army on a hostile coast without the means of bringing it all away together;

and if this were not so, how is the expedition to get a footing in a country so intersected by railways as Prussia unless the landing is made in full force? We do not predict what will happen. France may know of some easily acquired harbor in the Baltic which can be quickly seized and fortified, may be able to send an army of invasion there by degrees, may then advance in such force as to threaten the heart of Prussia; but the enterprise would be perilous in the last degree, would break down with the least hitch, and might easily prove calamitous to France, with a Prussian army pushing its way to Paris. Fancy the commotion in France in that event, with a large French army in the Baltic that could only be brought home by degrees.

But if we look more closely into the matter, we doubt whether there is sufficient cause for leaving the Prussian navy out of account. There is a great disparity of force, but what Prussia has got is reputed of excellent quality, and in the actual circumstances of naval warfare we think it is conceivable that the possibility of having the Prussian fleet on his hands would affect any projects which the French naval commander may propose. The really important parts of the two fleets to notice are the iron-clad ships, and under the condition that the Prussians will be fighting off their own coasts, the proportion of forty-five French to six Prussian iron-clads with which we started is very seriously affected. According to the French official account in the last annual "Exposé de la Situation de l'Empire," France has now the following iron-clads in readiness, or nearly so:

1. Ships of the first class—armored ships and frigates.....	18
2. Armored corvettes.....	8
3. Armored "garde-côtes".....	4
4. Armored floating batteries.....	15
Total.....	45

But only the first and second classes of these forty-five ships are sea-going, that is, twenty-six out of the forty-five. At the outside, without retaining a single sea-going iron-clad in reserve, the French must fight the battle in the Baltic with twenty-six and not forty-five iron-clads. The disproportion to the Prussian fleet would still be enormous, if the vessels in each fleet are of equal quality, and Prussia has nothing else to aid her in a hard fight; but such are not the actual conditions. Prussia has twenty-two gunboats, six of which are reported to be armored, swift sailers, and each equipped with two of Krupp's heavy guns. These will be available for home defence, with home ports at hand to run into. In regard to quality, it is more difficult to arrive at any trustworthy result, but there is at least room for suspecting that the Prussian ships are above the French average. Assertions are made in some competent quarters as to the inferiority of French ordnance, although we observe in the official *Exposé* we have quoted the statement that all the iron-clads are now armed with nine-inch guns. But whether French ordnance is equal or not, Prussian ordnance is certainly of the most formidable description known, as is evident from the tonnage of the ships and number of guns. The well-known *König Wilhelm*, of 6,000 tons burthen, carries four 600-pounders and twenty-four 300-pounders, a tremendous armament; while her consorts, the *Friedrich Karl* and the *Kronprinz*—the one 4,000 tons, and the other 3,400—each carry sixteen heavy guns. The other ships are smaller, and carry three or four heavy guns apiece. But if the French ships are not inferior in guns, there are other points on which there seems less doubt of their inferiority. The majority of them are of an early type, inferior to our *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, whereas the Prussian are all of the latest type for strength and heaviness of plating, and are none of them wooden ships cut down, as many of the French are. It is all but certain that the French have no single ship equal to the *König Wilhelm*, their most formidable vessel being the American *Dunderberg*, which has not answered their expectations. The average speed of the French vessels is, again, rather inferior to the Prussian. If there is any truth in these facts, we should think it a safe conclusion that the French fleet in the Baltic may not in all circumstances have things all its own way—that there is a chance of the Prussian fleet hindering it a good deal. Whatever the inequalities may be, if the Prussian fleet happens to have fair play, it may not be easily driven from the seas. It may return to the charge again and again, gaining one slight conquest after another, till it may even dispute the mastery of its own seas with the enemy. What is still more important, if the French fleet should try any difficult enterprise, such as attacking a strong fortress, and sustain the usual injuries, or if a tempest should damage it, the Prussian fleet, issuing from its safe harbor of Kiel, would have a splendid opening for attack. Certainly the mere existence of such a fleet should be enough to make French generals and admirals cautious in invading Prussia on a grand scale, even if they had the transports to do so.

It is a logical conclusion from what we have written, that even a Prussian victory over the French fleet would be far from unintelligible. But that ought not to surprise us. In the present transitional stage of naval architecture and equipment, a single feature of marked superiority on one side may be sufficient to insure the most decisive victory. The *Merrimac*, though a poor enough iron-clad, could do what it liked with the wooden fleet of the North, but was immediately checked by an iron-clad of a different type. It is barely possible that the Prussian fleet, having some such superiority, may hold at bay and finally overcome the much greater numbers of its enemies. We do not anticipate this, for the French have several first-class ships, and their overwhelming superiority in wooden ships, of which we have not spoken at all, should also stand them in good stead, such vessels being of some use in the thick of a hot fight, as the engagements of Mobile Harbor and Lissa have proved. All we wish to maintain at present is that the naval contest may turn out to be one of a most interesting character, and that the ready belief in the French naval operations doing much harm to Prussia is far from having a good foundation.



## A GERMAN OPINION OF FORTS.

THE *Allgemeine Militär Zeitung*, published at Darmstadt, by an "association of German officers and military officials," gives, in its number of the 27th July, some observations on the use of forts in modern war which are interesting in connection with the events now going on there:

It is certain that among the many topographical features the rivers play a very important, perhaps the most important rôle in war. Fortresses which lie on a stream are difficult to hem in, and therefore difficult to invest. The strongest method of protecting a land is, therefore, a line of forts on a stream, because it assures to the defending army the fullest freedom of movement along the stream; and, besides that, the power of each fortress is increased by its relation to the others.

Viewed from this point, North Germany is seen to be most thoroughly fortified against incursions from the east and west, since the lines of its river-forts repeat themselves many times, running north and south, a circumstance that favors in an extraordinary degree a repeated defence on interior lines. As:

Wesel, Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, on the Rhine.  
Magdeburg, Wittenburg, Torgau, Dresden, on the Elbe.

Stettin, Cüstrin, Glogau, Kosel, on the Oder.

Danzig, Graudenz, Thorn, on the Weichsel.

Königsberg, on the Pregel.

In the present war with France, either the Rhine forts or the Moselle forts (Toul, Metz, Thionville) will play an important part. According to the result of the first operations, which, with considerable certainty, are to be expected upon the left bank of the Rhine, Germany or France will find itself in the necessity of investing at least one of the forts, or at all events to leave behind a portion of its army sufficiently large to neutralize it. Nevertheless, fortresses of such importance, lying so near to the operations of the field, cannot be lightly left in the rear; they sever an important artery of the advancing army, and, in addition, these places are always the gathering points of the modern lines of communication—the railways.

Metz will probably have to be invested, since the advancing Prussian army has not a single railroad at its disposition which is not closed by a fortress, and for this work 40,000 or 50,000 men will be necessary, since the garrison will be about 10,000 or 12,000 men. If, on the contrary, a fortress of this size were to be neutralized without being invested, a corps of observation of 25,000 or 30,000 men would be sufficient. In either case, therefore, the fortresses would have thoroughly fulfilled its object. In like manner the French must decide to neutralize one of the great Rhine fortresses before they press too deep into the Prussian territory.

However desirable it must be to every great State to see all the requirements of its defence united in the few fortifications already at hand, this can occur only in the fewest cases, on account of the local subdivision over the whole land of the sources of supply. There are, therefore, still a number of forts which, remaining over from early times, have to-day no strategic importance, and are principally devoted to arsenals, etc. These forts, which, after the war for independence, possessed a very doubtful value, fulfil at present a purpose constantly increasing in value, viz., as points which serve to prevent the use of railroads by the enemy.

The roads have already become so important to armies of the present day, and have so decidedly altered the method of handling armies, that it is of the very greatest importance to protect them against the enemy by fortified, even though small, places.

These blockades (*Sperpunkte*) must be so scattered over the country that in case of an invasion the enemy will find it impossible to construct out of the existing railroads long through lines, and use them unhindered. Such a service can be well performed by the numerous small forts which owe their foundation to former times.

How important such small points can become in this respect is strikingly shown by the campaign of 1866. The Elbe railroad was blockaded by Königstein and Theresienstadt, and the Reichenberg railroad by Josephstadt and Königgrätz. Had not the unfortified branch road from Turnau to Prague existed, the Prussian army would not have had a single line at its disposition. Turnau, as the junction of two railroads, must therefore be fortified. Had this been previously done, the Prussian army would have seen itself compelled to secure possession of one or two small fortified places, since the use of at least one railroad was an absolute necessity to its existence. However, the fortifying of Turnau would have been totally insufficient, since the one line of railroad, and especially as it made a great detour, could scarcely have sufficed for so rapid an advance as actually took place. It was proved in this war that the existing defences in the north of Austria no longer fulfilled the necessities of the case; that the fortifications, as for example Olmütz, are not well placed, to which, of course, the geographical conditions and the want of large rivers contribute; or at least that the number is limited, while at the same time one of the fortresses, Josephstadt or Königgrätz, can be abandoned. Brünn, fortified as the capital of Moravia, would have offered the Austrians a better line of retreat than Olmütz, since it lay on the direct route, and would have prevented the use of the railroad to Vienna by the enemy.

Small forts built in accordance with the technical requirements of the day, placed in favorable positions, can, in consequence of the improvements in firearms and the greatly increased preponderance in favor of the defenders, perform an important service in this direction. They are not to be taken in a hurry, and when General Von Prittwitz says that a well-constructed field-work will compel the enemy to proceed to a regular assault, his assertion is to be accepted in its fullest meaning. This was shown at Puebla, in Mexico, in 1863, and the investment of Fort Wagner, near Charleston, in the American war. The Düppel breastworks compelled the attack to take the shape of a storm. The breastwork built in a

short time—almost over night—at Florisdorf, before Vienna, in connection with the difficult passage of the Danube, was a power that applied the drag to the victorious course of the Prussian army in 1866.

A letter from Paris, written in June, to the same paper, gives some strong peculiarities of French discipline:

The social position of the French officer is based upon the principle of the mess in the widest sense of the word. The officers always live together and eat in common in their *pension* (the Garde in the *messe*), at which all unmarried officers are required to appear. Immediately upon entering into a new garrison, an agreement is made with some landlord, who furnishes the necessary apartments. Even at the tables the officers are placed in separate rooms according to rank, and each of these rooms has a table for each separate battalion, so that the lieutenants of the first battalion find place at one table, those of the second at another, etc. This separation according to grade was made in the desire to afford the officers opportunity to express themselves freely and unembarrassed, even on subjects relating to the service. It was hoped also to prevent a still worse circumstance, since very hurtful prejudices, or even still more dangerous dislikes, might be excited.

After dinner all the officers assemble in the billiard-room, to take coffee and read the papers. But here also they conduct themselves with what seems to German ideas very great freedom. All subjects are free; even the Emperor himself is not exempt, he being looked upon by the majority of the officers as the head of the State only, not, however, as the military prince or hero. Still they are content—in accordance with the national character—with light, witty allusions and occasional remarks, and seldom or never is a decided criticism heard. In the same way, the judgment upon comrades is not severe, and on the whole the impression made is that of good-fellowship, such as can exist and grow only in a great army. A proof of this may be found in the fact that duels between comrades occur only very seldom.

Out of service the officer lives with those of higher rank, always on terms of equality, and in general France is the country in which the equality forced in the Revolution is carried to and urged upon the meanest laborer. He is civil and courteous towards his superiors, but his courtesy never reaches so far as to deprive him of his private opinions, and prevent him from controverting those of others. On the contrary, there are often very lively discussions, in which it never comes into the head of the superior to enforce his views as *ex officio* correct. That these discussions are not carried too far is perhaps due besides to the natural tact of the French; also to the fact that every officer possesses the power of punishing an officer of lower rank, and in necessary cases his unsupported word is accepted. Still such uses of power belong to the rarities.

## MILITARY INSTITUTIONS OF FRANCE.

EARLY in 1869, His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale published a treatise on the Military Institutions of France, in which he traced their history through the various stages of progressive improvement from the time of Louvois until now. We republish the first and the last chapters from the work, which becomes of special interest just now.

About a hundred years ago Europe was somewhat surprised to learn that she possessed an additional military power, and that this power had crept into the front rank. It was not, as in the days of Gustavus Adolphus, a dazzling meteor flashing across a universal chaos only to disappear, after having filled the world with its brilliancy; it was the smallest, poorest, youngest of monarchies, fighting in succession the most celebrated armies. Not only did she gain victories and know how to profit by them, but she was able, without entirely succumbing, to lose occasionally several points in the terrible game of war: she could bear up against reverses, renew the struggle after defeat, and finally call back victory to her colors. In the eighteenth century, when the solution of the most difficult problems was freely sought after, a phenomenon so remarkable could not appear without giving rise to the most diverse commentaries. In addition to those who simply paid homage to the genius and tenacity of Frederick, or who recognized in him a crowned philosopher, there were advocates for all the details of Prussian organization and tactics; some praised the "oblique formation," others the iron ramrod; while some profound minds decided, that if we used the cane to our soldiers, we need never again fear the humiliation of Rosbach. All these were, to a certain extent, right and wrong; severe discipline, scientific evolutions, improved arms—all had their share in the success of the Prussian armies; but these were merely the elements, the component parts of a great whole; and it was this whole which it was necessary to grasp and study. The truth was, that the large intellect of Frederick had found a powerful instrument, in the system of military institutions, merely sketched out by his predecessors, and which he developed, completed, and adapted to his age and country.

And when, in 1866, we saw the same power suddenly rise from a repose of fifty years, bring into play springs of action of which certain superficial observers doubted the elasticity and force, and finally obtain the most brilliant triumph that history had for years recorded, we began to exaggerate, after the victory, what before it we had undervalued; and appreciative opinions were expressed analogous to those called forth by the Seven Years' War. Many changes, of course, have taken place; that painful contortion which, but lately, was the despair of recruit and instructor, "the oblique step," is no longer in use; the "iron ramrod" is suited only for an antiquarian museum; and who now would venture to talk of using the cane? But still, in the present day, according to some critics, success is only obtained by the practice of wheeling movements, by the electric telegraph, and by railroads; according to others it is the needle-gun which has done all. "No more standing armies" is

repeated by a numerous chorus; "we only want a landwehr."

Now, as it was a hundred years ago, our judgments err from being too exclusive, and, if we take only one side of a question, we see it imperfectly. It is simply requisite to start from too narrow a point of view to arrive at a false conclusion, and in the present case the error might carry us very far. It is unreasonable to attribute the recent victories of the Prussians to any particular branch of their military organization; and it would be doing an injustice to the conqueror to seek in the excellence even of a system the sole explanation of the events of last summer. The issue of the campaign of 1866 is attributable to many very different causes, of which some are obvious, others are not sufficiently known, and which need not now be dilated upon. What it concerns us to observe, and what we believe to be true, is, that if Prussia was able to bring, almost instantaneously, a considerable army into the field, well drilled, well commanded, completely provided, and, in default of experience, animated with the liveliest sentiment of honor; if she could operate simultaneously on the Elbe, on the Main, and in Thuringia, and, while despersing the levies of the Germanic Confederation, could invade Bohemia with troops superior in number and organization to the valiant and trained legions which Austria opposed to her, she owes this great result to military institutions which had been maintained, reorganized, and developed during peace.

Military institutions neither give nor guarantee victory; they supply the means of fighting, of conquering, or of supporting reverses. Without them, as long as the present state of European society exists, until we shall see that golden age, *pax perpetua*, which, according to Leibnitz, exists only in "God's acre"—without them, we say, there is neither security nor true independence for nations. How are they founded? By what modifications can they be adapted to the age, and to the intelligence of the masses? How are they strengthened or weakened, purified or corrupted? How can they become an insupportable burden, an instrument of tyranny, or, assimilated to the customs of a people, be associated with public liberty, and form the groundwork of national power? We will endeavor to study this in the history of our country.

It only remains for us to indicate summarily the modifications carried out since 1848 in our military institutions. The republican period, being able only to sketch out projects, need not delay us. We have, however, arrived at more positive results since 1852.

The initiative taken by the head of the State has led to the introduction of great improvements in artillery matériel, of which the end is not yet come. When we shall have attained to the combination of light guns of a long range and great precision, with the use of pieces calculated to produce crushing effects, the importance of artillery, always increasing, will become still more considerable, and the proportion of this arm of the service will doubtless be augmented. The infantry, that queen of battles, has been increased in the number of its battalions, of Chasseurs à pied, regiments of Zouaves and Algerian tirailleurs. The delicate transformation in its armament seems to point to necessary changes in its ordonnance, and will necessitate new methods of transport to keep up the supply of ammunition.

The attention due to the subject of reserve forces will also bear strongly upon infantry organization. Individual instruction and cavalry remounts have been the objects of special care. Many writers of the present day depreciate the value of cavalry, and look upon it as doomed by rifled cannon and the needle-gun. The utmost they will accord it is but to play a secondary part. While allowing here that many changes are possible, we do not share this opinion. The war in America, which advocates of improvised armies quote too often in support of their thesis (for the United States was not entirely without military institutions, and the struggle, colossal though it were, was a civil war sustained on both sides by troops which, at the outset, had the same faults of organization)—the war in America shows some interesting examples of the new employment of large bodies of cavalry. The movements of Stuart, and above all of Sheridan, deserve to be studied. In this respect also the campaign in Germany has not been without its lesson. On the evening of Sadowa, the attitude of the Austrian cavalry diminished the extent of the disaster; and in the encounter of regiments or brigades where courage was equal, the weight of men and horses decided the success. We were, therefore, gratified on reading a recent decree, which, while augmenting cavalry regiments of reserve, reassured us as to the fate of our illustrious cuirassiers, more ill-used lately by the press than even on the battlefields of Eylau or Borodino. In spite of the novelty of "considerants," which led to the creation of a troop on account of the existence of its officers, those who still believe in the *Furia Francese* have applauded the result.

Three reforms of a peculiarly organic character have been accomplished under the present government. Clause VI of the law of 1831, relative to detached corps of the National Guard, has been abolished in a formal manner by the decree of the 11th of January, 1852; and the dispositions of this last act, which were not inspired by the spirit of former legislatures, did not indicate any retrogressive movement. During sixteen years there has not existed in France any legal mode of convoking or of organizing the "Garde Nationale Mobile." Citizens who, during this period, satisfied the recruiting law, and who at the present time have passed the age of twenty, may consider themselves free from the obligations imposed upon them by the law of 1831. A new combination is talked of, destined to supply this constitutional want. Doubtless it will be stamped in some sort with a retrospective character, for it professes to legislate as much for present as future wants. All the measures taken at the present time on the subject of recruiting, or of the reserve, cannot fully take effect under several years; and if we may always calculate, in case of danger, on the enthusiasm of the nation, experience has proved the utility of being able to direct this movement, and of being in a position to perfect its result.



The Imperial Guard was re-established in 1854, in its proportion, its organization, and even in the present day in some of its details of costume, recalling the Royal Guard of Charles X. We have noticed the part played by the *corps d'élite* in the history of our war institutions; we need not recur to it.

Finally, the law of April 26, 1855, gave exoneration instead of substitution, and put government in the place of the former insurance companies. We should briefly explain the origin of this transformation. In 1824 General Foy uttered one of those cries which, coming from a soldier's heart and delivered with eloquence, remains stamped upon all minds: "The tax of blood!" This expression contains a just and striking image, and all who may have any voice in the destiny of our armies should repeat it daily; but, reduced to its mathematical value, it has led people to conclusions which we do not believe to be correct—to consider the raising of men as an enforced contribution; to materialize a moral obligation; to consider the refractory as a debtor in arrears, and the deserter as a bankrupt. It was also said, "Why not pour into the coffers of the State the money absorbed to-day by the profits of an immoral commerce?" Here would be found a resource for the treasury which, at certain times, might be most precious, and more than this, would be a means of augmenting the welfare of our soldiers and increasing the number of re-enlistments.

At the time when the army, the fruit of the legislation of 1832, and formed in the African wars, was showing in the Crimea the most brilliant ensemble of warlike virtues, the legislature of 1855, going back to a part of the foregoing system, established exoneration without adding to it cotisation, and instituted the reserve fund and re-engagement bounties. We cannot but approve of all that has been done to improve the condition of our old soldiers, to facilitate the payment of pensions; but were there no other means of arriving at this object? From 1793 to 1855 all who took up the subject of recruiting have been unanimous in rejecting bounties; they thought with General Foy, that "the unpresuming class of non-commissioned officers of the old régime was extinct in France," and that there were no hopes of reviving it by factitious means. Have the results obtained in the last twelve years disproved this? Substitutes were to exist no longer. At this moment more than 56,000 of our soldiers serve under this name, without including those who, figuring among the re-enlisted, entered the army as substitutes; for it must not be forgotten that all partisans of exoneration, while reproaching substitutes, often unjustly, have always calculated, to insure the working of their system, upon the inducement of bounties as a means of retaining in the ranks these very men so severely judged. The calls upon the nation were to be decreased. They have varied from 100,000 to 140,000 men; these are barely found to be sufficient. Finally, and above all, in the only year when the arms of France were engaged in Europe, the number of the exonerated was 42,217 against 13,713 re-engaged. We will not dwell upon a point of such gravity. It would have been preferable if this species of revision of our war establishment had been accomplished at another time, after Solferino, for instance, rather than after Sadowa; but the question having been mooted, the problem must be worked out. If the reader shares our opinion, he will believe that France is not as destitute of military institutions as we have been led to suppose; what is principally needed is to restore or preserve their entirety, unity, efficacy, and, if we touch upon another point, to develop their manhood in a national sense, by placing them under the regis of liberty. The lessons of the past need not be thrown away.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE WAR LETTERS.

(New York Times—Metz, July 31.)

##### TROOPS AT METZ—THE GUARD.

At Metz, grouped around the Emperor and Minister of War, Major-General of the Army of the Rhine, we have kept only the regiments of the Imperial Guard—infantry, cavalry, and artillery, whose brilliant uniforms shed a radiance over this modest provincial town. It is unfortunate that the "Guard," that grandiose institution of the first Napoleon, should have so sadly degenerated from its primitive organization. They send now into the regiments that compose it, not as in former times the warrior who has turned gray under the fire of battalions, making war a pastime, and having even forgotten how the first shiver of emotion in the presence of the enemy once moved him, but the trimmest of soldiers, the handsomest of men, everything, in fact, which can add in splendor of appearance to this *corps d'élite*. You can understand what regrettable results have been attained by this system. The soldiers of the Guard, who are stationed at all times in Paris or its immediate environs, who receive a higher pay, and who are rarely called on to bear an appreciable dose of fatigue, soon fall far below the simple soldier of the line, whose rude existence, even in barracks, is preparatory to the excessive labors of a campaigning life. We have, therefore, a corps spoiled, favored, and ruinous, the utility of which no longer exists. Instead of being able, by its superb example, to lead on, under the Empire, the hesitating troops of other branches of the service, the Guard will be found to comprise in its ranks more than in any other corps of the stragglers, bad soldiers—in one word, who before every battle form the drawbacks of every army, and on the subject of whom I wish to relate to you a few authentic and precise details, which one of my friends, a prominent surgeon in the army, recounted to me a few minutes since.

"We are not ready, either," said he, making allusion to the deficiencies still existing in the stores of the army; "we, the surgeons and the men in our service, assistants and nurses; we have not in hand, as yet, the twentieth part of what will be needed the first day we may be called on. And this day will come much sooner than many imagine, and that without a serious conflict, without forced marches in an enemy's country; but simply under the influence of this camp life and the meagre rations

given to a seventh part of the army, we will have at least fifty thousand men on the sick list before a fortnight has elapsed.

"Army stores, both in food for the men and forage for the horses, are yet entirely insufficient in the Army of the Rhine. A long period of time is required, in a year of almost threatened famine like the present one, to get together from the four winds of heaven the necessary subsistence for 350,000 men, such being the figure of the Army of the Rhine, which should be more properly designated, according to its geographical position and its historical *souvenirs* of the First Revolution, the Army of the Rhine and Moselle. For the past ten days an extraordinary impulse has been given to all the accessory services of the army—to those services upon which, as I just remarked, depend the vitality of the army. General Bowbaki, the illustrious commander of the Imperial Guard, in a conversation held in my presence some years ago, gave in a sententious phrase a very grave opinion, which has a direct bearing upon the subject we are now treating together. In a discussion of the relative value of various armies, the general was asked to express his opinion. 'Do you not know,' said he, 'which is the best soldier? It is the one who has good officers at his back and a warm soup in his stomach.' This is the key of the situation; it will explain to you why we are engaged at Metz, night and day, in getting together provisions and forage of every description."

(New York Evening Post—Frankfort, July 29.)

##### GERMAN ENTHUSIASM.

The German ladies are aroused as to their duty in the war, and take a part similar to that which our American ladies did in our four years' conflict, in the preparation of lint, bandages, compresses, etc., at home; in volunteering as nurses to go into the hospitals and upon the battlefields, and in various other ways, mostly in conjunction with the Society for the Care of Wounded and Sick Soldiers in time of war. Here, too, royalty is taking a prominent place. Queen Augusta of Prussia, the Princess Carola of Saxony, the Dowager Queen of Bavaria, the Grand Duchess of Baden, Princess Alice of Darmstadt, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and many others, are protectresses of ladies' societies in connection with the central committee of the above-named society. Female writers have been no less earnestly employed in working upon public opinion and helping to stem the current of French immorality, dress, and fashion, which has long since invaded Germany. Even the children are pressing to offer their services, and a very useful occupation has been given them. In all the principal city railroad depots through which the troops pass, societies have been formed for the purpose of furnishing refreshments to the soldiers. To this end volunteer waiters must be had, and calls were made, first upon the school-boys, to come and hand the soldiers the food and drink; and youths of the better class, who have nothing to do in the day, volunteered for the night service. So great is the desire of the boys here to do something, that many go away disappointed when they find that no more waiters are wanted. And thus, in all classes and sexes and ages, there is a deep-rooted patriotism, which even Germany herself had no idea that she possessed a few weeks ago.

(London Army and Navy Gazette—Paris.)

##### GERMAN CHAFF—TRIALS WITH TORPEDOES.

It is pleasant to see German chaff exasperating the French, who never spare friend or foe themselves. They are highly indignant at plans of Paris having been served out to the Prussian troops for fear they should lose their way on arriving at the capital, and at a reward of fifty thalers being offered by the Zoological Society of Cologne for the first Turco brought alive to its establishment. The following paragraph from a Berlin paper has also exasperated the Gaul, who never wearies abusing the needle-gun and lauding the Chassepot:

"Yesterday, at half-past 7 in the morning, the needle-gun furnished a new proof of its superiority over the Chassepot. Six sharpshooters of the 17th of Mecklenburg Landwehr stopped, at a distance of 1,800 metres, the whole corps of Marshal MacMahon, which was debouching from Sarreguemines. After a well-sustained fire, our men, noticing that it was dinner time, sat down by common accord. During their meal, which lasted about twenty-five minutes, they saw the French bullets fall harmless at their feet. Not a soup-tin was touched, but the object of this reconnoitring expedition was fully attained. The six men disappeared."

Trials with torpedoes have taken place at Brest, where a condemned vessel has been severely treated by 250 kilogrammes (2½ lbs. each) of gunpowder, exploded at a depth of fifty feet. But an officer of the name of Durcilli has invented a drag, which is said to be very efficacious in getting rid of these submarine monsters, which he can remove without much difficulty or danger. In the present war France has certainly more to fear from torpedoes than to gain by them.

##### MACMAHON'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following is an order of the day issued by Marshal MacMahon:

Soldiers: In the battle of the 6th of August, fortune betrayed your courage, but you yielded your positions only after a heroic resistance, which lasted not less than nine hours. You were 35,000 against 140,000, and were overwhelmed by force of numbers. Under these conditions defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Froeschweiler the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered heavy losses, but those of the enemy are much greater. Although you have not been successful, you see a cause in your misfortune which makes the Emperor satisfied with you, and the entire country recognizes that you have worthily sustained the honor of the flag. Let us show that, though subjected to the severest tests, the First Corps, forgetting these, closes up its ranks, and, God aiding us, let us seize great and brilliant revenge.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**—A battalion of this regiment, composed of Companies G and H, under the command of Captain Walter, paraded for target practice on Monday last. The battalion, about seventy-five strong, accompanied by band and drum corps, made a short street parade before proceeding to its destination, its fine appearance attracting along the route general attention. After the parade the battalion took the Third avenue cars and was conveyed to Funk's Union Park, located at the foot of Sixty-third street, arriving there shortly after 10 o'clock. Here the members met a large number of friends who had awaited their arrival, and, as the battalion entered, the park resounded with cheer after cheer. Luncheon was first in order, and was well patronized and appreciated. After this came the rifle practice, the members using their own muskets; and so excellent was the practice that at the termination of the shooting the target was found completely riddled, and fell into five pieces from the effects of the perforating balls of the members. Dancing took place during and after the practice, and the day was thoroughly enjoyed until 6 p. m., at which time the members and guests sat down to a substantial dinner provided by their host, Colonel Funk. Then came the distribution of the prizes, some twenty in number, and consisting of a watch, orders for wine, boxes of handkerchiefs, etc.; sums of money, as usual, forming the main portion of the prizes. The judges and donors were Colonel Funk (who gave a check for \$25 as a prize), Colonel W. W. Tompkins, Captain H. J. Boehler, Adjutant Charles H. Fuller, Quartermaster Connolly, Messrs. Bogert, Tuess, and several others. Captain Boehler acted as master of ceremonies or distributor of prizes, performing these duties most happily, and creating no little amusement by his witty "remarks of delivery." At the conclusion of the distribution, dancing and general merry-making followed, the members and their friends of both sexes continuing the festivities until 10 o'clock p. m. Captains Newmaster and Walter, and the members generally, were very attentive to guests, and the reunion terminated most successfully.

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—The full-dress uniforms are being slowly procured by the members of the regiment, and it is expected by next fall the command will be able to make a goodly exhibition in its new dress. The following is the complete bill of dress for non-commissioned officers and privates: Gray shako hat and white pompon; dress coat of gray cadet cloth, single-breasted, with three rows of buttons on breast, slashes of black cloth, with full trimming of gold seven-line army lace; pants of gray cadet cloth, with black stripes; epaulettes of gray cloth, with white worsted fringe—except for first sergeants, which will have one row of gold fringe on outside; chevrons of gold seven-line army lace, stuffed; two cross belts and one body belt of white leather, as now worn by the regiment; crimson worsted sashes; State pattern swords, cross guard, and ivory handle. The uniform of the officers has heretofore been fully described in these columns.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment is directed to assemble at the armory on Saturday, the 20th inst., in full-dress uniform, with knapsacks packed, to proceed to Long Branch for an encampment of ten days' duration. Roll call of companies at 8 o'clock a. m. Field and staff (mounted) are directed to report to the colonel at 8:30 a. m., and immediately thereafter the regimental line will be formed on Twenty-third street, right on Eighth avenue. Men are required to carry one woollen blanket (the gray Army blanket will be used as far as possible) rolled on top of knapsack, fatigue jacket and black belt, one or more pairs of white trousers, extra pair of white gloves, and necessary change of underclothing; the fatigue cap will be slung from left hip button. Officers will be allowed one small trunk each, and one trunk or chest to each company to carry overcoats, etc. These will be sent to headquarters, corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, by 9 o'clock a. m., on above day, where transportation will be furnished by the quartermaster. Two servants will be allowed to each company, one to the non-commissioned staff, and one to each of the field and staff officers. They must be furnished with proper certificates by the officers in whose employ they are, who will be held responsible for them. Every member is expected to accompany the regiment—the colonel particularly requests this—and those desiring to do so can return on the following Monday. The commandants of companies are directed to see that the necessary articles for keeping the arms in order are carried in company chests. The armorer will supply the requisite number of worms, etc., upon application. Each sergeant is ordered to provide himself with a roll book for use during encampment only, the book to contain the correct roster of his company, and the number of each man's musket. Further orders, with instructions regarding camp duties, calls, etc., will be issued hereafter.

"CAMP JAY GOULD," LONG BRANCH, Aug. 20, 1870.

For the government of the regiment while in camp the following orders are promulgated:

I. Commandants are directed to report to the colonel immediately after every parade, and to return to the regimental court-martial all absentees, without leave, from parade or drill, and for unsoldier-like conduct, or other delinquencies, in order that they may be punished in accordance with the law; and also that their names may be announced in orders at the next following parade.



II. Reveille will be beat at sunrise, when the morning gun will be fired, and the sentinels leave off challenging; all officers and men will rise and form in front of their respective quarters for roll-call; immediately after which police call will be sounded, when the men will put their tents and equipments in order, under the supervision of the first sergeants, who will also designate for the day the details for guard duty.

III. The drum of the guard will sound the calls for meals at the hours specified, when the companies will form in fatigue uniform and march to the regimental parade, and thence to the mess barracks. Officers will remain with their companies during meal times.

IV. At 5:30 o'clock P. M., the officer of the day will proceed to inspect the quarters of every company, commencing on the right of the camp, inspecting every tent, to enable him to do which the tents will be thrown open. A non-commissioned officer will be stationed in each street to receive and convey to his commandant any information or instructions the officer of the day may deem proper to give. After inspecting the company quarters he will proceed to inspect the quarters of the staff, non-commissioned staff, and the remainder of the camp.

V. The "tattoo" will be beat at 9:45 o'clock P. M., after which no soldier is to be out of his tent without permission. All strangers, unless having special permission, will be excluded from camp before the countersign is given out.

VI. Taps will be sounded at 10 o'clock P. M., when all lights will be put out.

VII. Guard mounting will be in strict compliance with the forms prescribed in Upton's Tactics, page No. 355, and sentinels and guards will be governed by the rules as laid down in the General Regulations of the State of New York.

VIII. All persons without exception will enter and leave camp by the entrance at the guard tent.

IX. Between tattoo and reveille no person will be allowed to pass either into or out of camp without the countersign, or a pass from the commandant.

X. No person will be allowed to take any bundle or property from camp, except by permission of the officer of the guard.

XI. All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect toward sentinels.

XII. All company formations will take place in their respective streets, on the side nearest the main street, their flanks resting on the front line of company tents.

XIII. Each company will be divided into squads, under the charge of a non-commissioned officer (other than a first sergeant); and each subaltern officer will consider one side of his company street as under his special superintendence.

XIV. No officer is, on any account, to sleep out of camp, except by permission of the commanding officer.

XV. Citizen's dress will not be allowed to be worn in camp.

XVI. The adjutant will be held responsible for all calls and beats not coming under the direction of the officer of the guard, and he is particularly enjoined to see that they are promptly complied with.

XVII. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience to duty, but will be extended to all occasions; it is always the duty of the inferior to accost, or to offer first the customary salutation, and of the superior to return such complimentary notice.

XVIII. When a soldier, without arms or with side-arms only, meets an officer, he will continue to move on, but he is to raise his hand to his cap, looking at the same time in a respectful and soldier-like manner at the officer, who will make a suitable acknowledgment to the compliment thus offered.

XIX. A non-commissioned officer or soldier being seated, and without particular occupation, will rise on the approach of an officer, and make the customary salutation; if standing, it would be proper to turn toward the officer for the same purpose; if the parties remain in the same place, or on the same ground, such compliments would not be generally repeated.

XX. It is equally the duty of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, at all times and in all situations, to pay proper compliments to officers of the Navy and Marines, and to officers of other regiments, when in uniform, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps.

XXI. Non-commissioned officers and privates, with muskets, will salute, by bringing the left hand across the body, so as to strike the musket near the right shoulder.

XXII. No liquors of any description will be allowed in the camp.

By order of Colonel James Fisk, Jr.

EDGAR S. ALLIEN, Adjutant.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND AND GENERAL MEADE.—The following, from a Philadelphia newspaper, is evidence that there was some hostile feeling excited in that city by the known antecedents of a portion of the members of the Maryland Fifth. We do not believe, however, that any outward expression was given to the "coldness" spoken of, if indeed any such feeling existed at all. The reception of the Fifth in Philadelphia was exceedingly hearty. But we quote the following for what it is worth:

A reporter of the *Sunday Times*, himself a soldier, gives the following account of an interview he had with General Meade, while the Maryland Fifth were passing through that city: Passing down Chestnut street we met General Meade, "our old commander," at the corner of Tenth. There can be no question about his patriotism or devotion to his country. Inquiring what he thought about some people treating the Maryland Fifth coldly, he frankly stated that he would review them at Cape May, and would do it cheerfully. He said: "There is a great mistake in this business. The war is over now, and we should let by-gones be by-gones. I disapprove decidedly of the sentiments expressed by the *Evening Bulletin* concerning this regiment. Judge Bond, of Maryland, one of the most Radical Republicans of that State, told me last week, at Cape May, that the reports about this regiment being composed of a majority of Confederate soldiers (Meade used the word Confederate constantly when talking about the Fifth) were all wrong. The colonel, it is true, was a Confederate officer, but the lieutenant-colonel was a Union officer during the war, and most of the men, I believe, served in the Union Army, and some of them in the Confederate army. But what of that? Colonel Herbert now serves under our flag, and I would trust him just as quick as I would any man. Our people ought to be ashamed of keeping up this hostile feeling. They should let it die out. But there are some men determined to keep it up for political purposes. I am no politician," continued General Meade, "so I can express myself freely, and I think the sooner we bury all this animosity the better." Thus spoke the hero of Gettysburg, the man who, at Glendale, was struck down by a Rebel bullet, and taken from the field. If he can forgive and forget, why should not the "Home Guard" warriors?

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The arrangements for the battalion excursion of this command to Hartford, Conn., which takes place on the 25th inst., are about completed; and the committee having the matter in charge—comprising Captain Heathcote and Lieutenants Brower and Hays—have worked rapidly and with energy to secure complete success for the affair. Several meetings of the members have been held at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, E. D., and the men are so enthusiastic regarding the proposed trip that at least 200 members have volunteered to participate. The committee have made several visits to Hartford, and report that a cordial invitation has been extended to the regiment by the citizens of that place, both civic and military; that four companies, composed of the First Infantry Connecticut N. G., have volunteered as an escort, and extensive preparations are being made to give the command a reception worthy of the city of Hartford; and, to use the language of the citizens, "Hartford will not be beaten by any city or town in the State." Honorary and ex-members of the regiment proposing to parade in citizen's dress will be furnished with tickets and badges, and be subject to the same assessment as active members.

The members proposing to participate in the excursion are directed to meet at the regimental armory on the evening of the 24th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M. for settlement of assessments, and to receive final instruction. The battalion, under the command of Major Rogers, will embark on board the steamer *Traveller*, of the New Haven line, on Thursday evening, and leave about 9 o'clock; and, if tide and steam favor, will reach the city of Hartford at 6:30 A. M., and there be formally received by a delegation of citizens and officers. At a little after seven the battalion will be received by the above-stated escort, and march to one of the armories, stack arms, and have breakfast. Here the day will be pleasantly spent in feasting and sight-seeing, under the guidance of the citizens; Major-General Hawley, ex-Governor Jewell, Mayor Chapman, and a number of other distinguished citizens, having offered the utmost facilities toward entertaining the excursionists. At 7 P. M. the battalion will take the train for New Haven, and will there be received by the New Haven Grays, Captain Hendrick. Here the battalion will again be entertained, and at midnight embark on board the steamer for home. It is a programme in every way inviting.

At the annual meeting of Company D of this regiment, held at the armory—Major A. H. Rogers presiding—David Brower was elected first lieutenant; John D. Brownell, second lieutenant; Henry Hasler, orderly sergeant; Stephen K. Glover, sergeant; William Kennedy and Robert Bemis, corporals.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—This command on the 5th of September will visit Sultz's East River Park, Eighty-fourth street, for its annual field day, target practice, and summer night's festival. The command will proceed to the ground via Harlem boat, and at 10 o'clock will perhaps be reviewed and exercised for a short period in the manual, etc. The regimental prizes will be contended for by forty-five members of the regiment, or five from each company, who will be selected according to merit by the respective company commandants. The full particulars have not as yet transpired, but we are assured it will be one of the grandest affairs ever held by the regiment. Messrs. Baker and McKenney, the contractors, are furnishing the new equipments as rapidly as possible, and in its new dress the Sixth promises to make a handsome show.

THE GOVERNMENT MILITIA FUND.—We are informed that there is now in the United States Treasury the sum of \$1,035,000 which is due the different States of the Union, under the appropriation for "arming and equipping the militia." This act, passed in 1868, made a permanent appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, the amount being divided *pro rata* among the States in proportion to their population. Prior to the late war this fund was generally drawn upon promptly, but after the commencement of hostilities many of the States did not avail themselves of the appropriations, and the amounts due them therefore remained to their credit, while, of course, the portions due the Southern States were not paid out. Within a year or two, however, the militia service has received more attention in the North and West, and the States have drawn their appropriations with regularity; and if the militia forces increase as rapidly as anticipated, the heavy balance of over \$1,000,000 which is referred to will be used up in arming and equipping them.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The books and blanks used by the Tenth Infantry, Albany, N. Y., have been copyrighted by their author.....The Second division commander has issued, in accordance with custom, orders announcing the official changes in its organization for the quarter ending July 30, all of which changes have been heretofore published in these columns.....Major-General James J. McCord, of the Connecticut N. G., of whom we spoke last week, has announced the following appointments on his staff: Assistant adjutant-general, rank lieutenant-colonel, Charles W. Gale, Norwich; division inspector, rank lieutenant-colonel, Albert D. Smith, Norwich; aids, rank major, George D. Ellis, Norwich, and Nathan D. Bates, Preston; division quartermaster, rank major, Frederick W. Short, New London; division commissary, rank major, Jesse C. Maynard, Salem. A Hartford contemporary says: "Probably General McCord's idea of making his appointments from his own county is to hold his staff in readiness to act at once, on call. His appointments seem to satisfy the military of this section, but we hear that some dissatisfaction is expressed in New Haven.".....Company G, Thirtieth Infantry, will make an excursion to Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday next, in celebration of its twenty-eighth anniversary.....The Department of Public Parks has adopted a plan for the improvement of Tompkins Square, a park which covers twenty-three acres. The circumference line of the plat is nowhere to be nearer the railing than 100 feet, and in the centre there will be a broad plaza for parades and drills. Work on Washington Park will be commenced in the fall.....Company E, First Infantry, will hold its fourth annual picnic and moonlight festival at Landmann's Hamilton Park on the 30th inst. Company H of the same regiment start on its encamping tour on Saturday, the 20th inst.....Troop G, Third Cavalry, Captain J. W. Haaren, held its seventh annual target practice and summer night's festival at Elm Park on Thursday last. It was largely attended, and a very enjoyable affair, a number of valuable prizes being contended for and won by the best shot of the company. The arrangements were very perfect, and reflected great credit on the command, which is now apparently in a prosperous condition.....The gorgeous Ninth leaves for its encampment grounds on the 20th inst. The full details of the duties to be performed by the members are published in this issue. May they be implicitly observed. The members must constantly bear in mind that the "eyes of not only Long Branch but the National Guard of the country are upon them," and they must conduct themselves accordingly. The Ninth has everything to gain by this encampment—instruction, drill, and discipline, which latter includes conduct becoming soldiers and gentlemen. We hear of grand balls to be given at the Continental and other hotels, but we have received no official notification of them. We also learn that some \$15,000 has been subscribed by prominent gentlemen for the expenses of the encampment and entertainment of the regiment. Colonel Fisk in naming the camp honors his *confere* in Erie, the astute Jay Gould.....The "Montgomery Guard" of Boston has been having some internal troubles: Captain Ryan, its commandant, has resigned, and Lieutenant Mullen has been elected to fill the vacancy.....The Fifth Infantry paraded for target practice and a sham battle at Landmann's Hamilton Park on Thursday last. Particulars next week.....The Landwehr of Germany and the Garde Mobile of France, which to a certain extent form the National Guard of those countries, are now taking a most active and important part in the war between these two countries. The National Guard of this country is a mere battalion as compared with the volunteer forces constituting the National Guard of these European countries. In some European countries it is in a crude state as regards drill, but the members receive—not constantly as in some of our divisions—instruction at certain periods of the year in the field. In Germany these duties occupy some two months, and the members are compelled to attend as if regularly enlisted men, which they are in reality.....Members of the First Infantry desirous of participating in the reception to be given to Company H on its return from its camping excursion through part of Westchester county, by Company E, commanded by Captain J. C. J. Langbein, will meet the last named company at the armory on Monday, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in full dress uniform, with white gloves.

COMMODORE JUNIUS J. BOYLE, of the retired list of the United States Navy, died on Thursday of last week at the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va. His body will be temporarily interred in the hospital cemetery. Commodore Junius J. Boyle was born in Maryland, and was appointed to the Navy from the District of Columbia, August 27, 1823. He saw seventeen years and seven months' sea service, and altogether served in the Navy nearly half a century. His last cruise expired in April, 1855, after which he was placed upon the retired list. He resided in Washington, where he had a large number of relatives and friends, who have the sympathy of the community in the loss they have sustained.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

#### ARMY.

AUGUST 12.

Baller, J. G., Colonel.	Mott, Thos. P., General.
Chase, R. B., Colonel.	McCallum, D. C., General.
Crosby, T. L., Captain.	Norvell, E., Colonel.
Gregory, W., Colonel.	Spinola, General.
Hastings, George, Colonel.	Thrane, F. W., Captain.
Moore, W. G., Captain.	Washington, F. G., Colonel.

AUGUST 16.

Byrne, E. F., Captain.	Harder, Captain.
Ellis, W., Captain.	Koeler, J. M., Captain.
Haggett, T., Captain.	Lampson, D. L., Colonel.
	Littlefield, M. S., General.

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#### FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

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Port Chester, N. Y.

#### BIRTHS.

**ROPES.**—At Salem, Mass., August 8, Nellie H., wife of Lieutenant James M. Ropes, Eighth Cavalry, of a son.

**BENSON.**—At Camp Baker, M. T., June 26, 1870, the wife of Lieutenant Henry M. Benson, Seventh Infantry, of a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

**LIPPINCOTT-McCLENTHEN.**—At the residence of the bride's grandparents, Captain and Mrs. Livers, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday evening, August 4, 1870, by Rev. J. M. Kendrick, HENRY LIPPINCOTT, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to MARY McCLENTHEN. (No cards.)

**CROWNSHIELD-BRADFORD.**—At the United States Consulate, Dresden, Saxony, July 27, 1870, by the Rev. Edward Emerson, A. SCHUTLER CROWNSHIELD, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Navy, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mrs. S. H. Bradford, of Geneva, N. Y.

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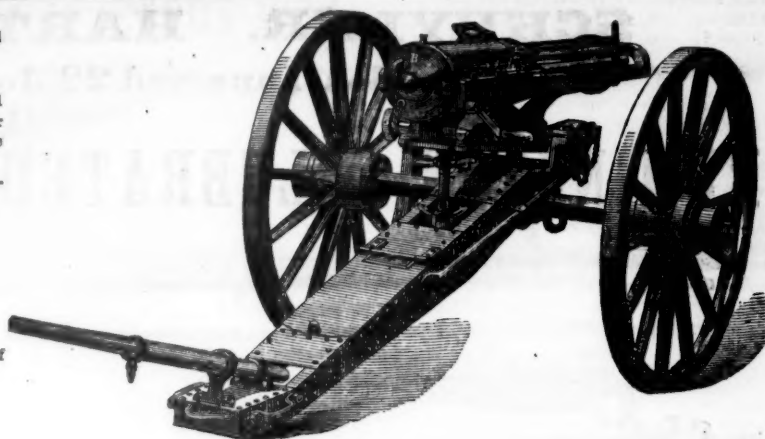
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THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., having bought all the Patent Rights, Machinery, Tools, Fixtures and Finished Arms, of the late SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO., are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of the Spencer Repeating Fire Arms, or the Winchester Repeating Arms, in large quantities, and we offer for sale, viz:

5,000 Winchester Repeating Muskets.  
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Metallic Cartridges of all sizes, by

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All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeitable after two or three annual premiums have been paid, thus securing to your heirs the value of every dollar invested, whether you can continue your Policy or not.

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OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY will be insured in time of peace without extra charge, and in the event of hostilities or war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard. Under the rules of this company they are allowed to engage in any service upon which they may be ordered by the Government without forfeiting their policies of insurance, or subjecting them to any extra charge. In time of hostilities or war, officers and others not previously insured, will be insured at such extra rates as the nature of the hazard may demand.

Vice-President, Secretary,

J. W. MERRILL. H. C. MORGAN.

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ARMY BUILDING,  
COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS,  
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., July 27, 1870.

PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, August 27, 1870, for the following

Subsistence Stores:

300 barrels of "Prime Mess" Pork, 1 iron hoop on each end.

1,000 pounds of Leaf Lard, in 5 pound caddies, 12 caddies in a case.

2,000 pounds of Extra Sugar-Cured Hams, packed in tierces, full head lined.

1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, packed in 100 pound boxes.

500 barrels of Family Flour, full head lined and sealed bungs.

100 barrels of Extra Family Flour, full head lined and sealed bungs.

5,000 pounds of prime medium Beans, in barrels, full head lined.

5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.

10,000 pounds Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.

5,000 pounds Green Java Coffee, in original mats, packed three in a gunny.

10,000 pounds Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.

3,000 pounds Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.

3,000 pounds Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.

3,000 pounds Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.

10,000 pounds Brown Soap, "Family," in 80-pound boxes, 2-pound bars, strapped.

10,000 pounds Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.

4,000 pounds Adamantine Candles, full weights, 4's, in 40-pound boxes.

1,000 pounds Pure Ground Pepper, 1/4-pound packages, in 25 pound boxes.

5,000 gallons Pure Cider Vinegar, in iron-bound barrels.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, etc., the same as previous advertisements from this office. The quantities to be more or less, at the option of the department.

By order of WM. W. BURNS,  
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Chief Commissary Subsistence Department of the East.

**NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.**

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

CONGRESS having provided by Acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the re-issue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.

Applications should be made direct to the Surgeon-General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon-General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon-General may designate.

Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon-General.

Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon-General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.

As full instructions will be forwarded from this Office with the blank form of application, the expense of employing an attorney or agent will be in no case necessary.

J. K. BARNES,  
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

**PROPOSALS.**

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 15, 1870;

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., the 30th day of August, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand 2,000 Common Tents, and one thousand 1,000 Wall Tents and Flies, more or less, without poles or pins, from material (except sewing twine) to be furnished by the United States and delivered to the contractor at the Depot of Jeffersonville, Ind. The Tents when completed will be delivered at the same place for inspection.

The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and distinctly endorsed "Proposals for the Manufacture of Tents."

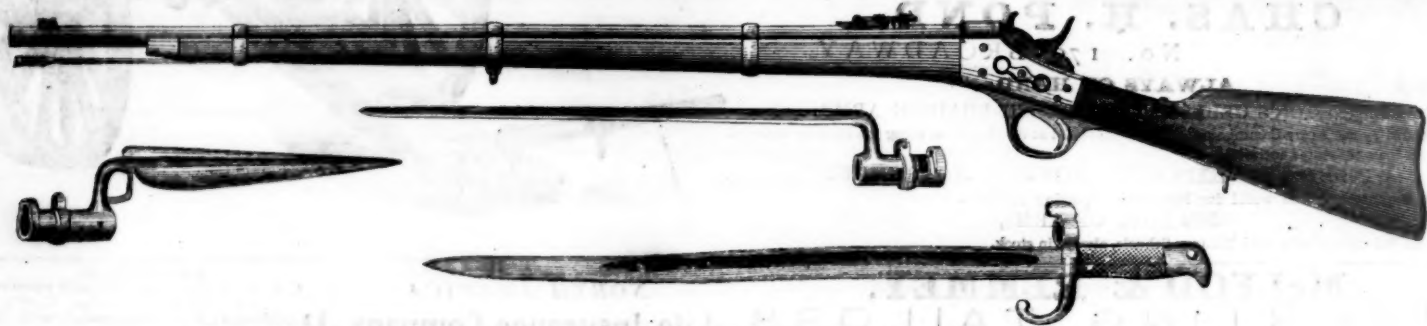
For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at either of the Quartermaster's offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; or Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.  
C. H. HOYT,  
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Depot Quartermaster.

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CASHED BY J. H. SQUIER, broker, 1420 F. street Washington, D. C.  
Refers to Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.



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**EXTRACT.**—"Considering all the elements of excellence and cost of manufacture, the board are unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that the REMINGTON is the BEST system for the Army of the United States."—Report of the St. Louis Army Board, June 10, 1870.

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**TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.**



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Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a case and a Weichsel stem.

Good Amber Mouthpieces for Weichsel Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 a piece.

We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges. In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaum, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the **Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods** into this country.

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**ARMY REFERENCES.**

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.  
 Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
 General Frank Whetton.  
 A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
 Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A.  
 J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A.  
 T. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav.  
 H. Reeves, Captain U. S. A.

D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.  
 A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.  
 Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.  
 J. H. Kendrick, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. I.  
 Captain Franklin, U. S. N.  
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UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained will be forwarded upon application.

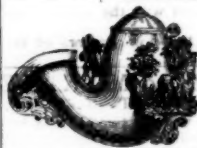
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**Army, Navy,**  
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**National Guard,**  
 Made promptly in  
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 For  
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 A SPECIALTY,  
 In which our  
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Mr F. J. KALDENBERG, DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in announcing our entire satisfaction in the magnificent pipe you have just manufactured for our class. Every one that has seen it so far declares it the most splendid piece of workmanship he has ever seen. From the liberal, conscientious manner in which you have executed it, we cordially recommend you to all the Smokers in the Army and Navy, as well as to the lovers of the weed generally. WEST POINT, N. Y., June 16, 1870. THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF '70, U. S. M. A.

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